

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: 440

Section: See Reference



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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E.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ

FILE

SUBJECT *JULIUS ROSENBERG*

FILE NO.

VOLUME NO.

SERIALS

Sec

References

(month/year)

FBI/DOJ

File No: See Refs

Re: Julius Rosenberg

Date: _____

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
118-3352	2/7/49	BATT HQ	1	1	54-4
118-3352	2/21/49	NY report HQ	2	2	b7c b7D 8-8
121-1935	12/19/50	NY Let HQ	2	2	b1 54-5
121-3349	7/19/50	WFO TT HQ	1	1	54-6
121-5158	7/26/50	Stanley memo to Belmont	1	0	refer to Commerce 54-7
121-6459	7/26/50	WFO TT HQ	1	1	b1 54-8
121-7168	2/15/51	WFO report HQ / and	4/1	4/1	b2 b7c b7D 54-9
121-7168	1/30/51	NY report HQ	4	4	b7c b7D 54-10
121-7373	1/24/51	SE report HQ	4	2	b2 b7D 2pg report HQ 54-11
121-8658	12/14/50	WFO report HQ	5/1	5/1	54-13
121-9984	4/21/51	CU report HQ	2	2	b7c b7D 54-12
121-9984	1/4/51	WFO report HQ	8	8	b2 b7c b7D 54-14

38 35

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File No: See RefsRe: Julius Rosenberg

Date: _____ (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
121-10167 21	5/8/51	NY rept HQ	5	5	5445
121-10167 29	12/17/51	NY rept HQ	16	15	b7c b7D 1pg after OST 5446
121-25438 21	3/14/51	NY rept HQ P1, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th	9	8	b7c b7D 1pg after SSA 5448
121-25844 2	12/11/50	NY let HQ	2	0	b7D 2pgs after Henry 5449
121-26145 23	5/7/51	NY rept HQ	4	4	5420
121-26290 1	12/1/50	Stanley memo to Belmont	7	—	See Freedom of Information Act 1978 (1) 5421
121-26290 17	8/31/51	NY rept HQ	4	—	
121-27032 17	8/31/51	NY rept HQ	31	—	See Rosenberg Main file NY rept 1160 5422
121-27950 3	5/2/51	NY rept HQ	3	3	b7c b7D 552
121-27950 3	4/5/51	NY let HQ	1	1	b7c b7D 553
121-28435 2	4/4/51	NY rept HQ	3	3	b7c b7D 554
121-29530 30	11/24/51	NY rept HQ P1, 1st, 2nd, 3rd	3	3	555
121-29792 5	4/11/51	NY rept HQ	2	0	b7D 1pg after NASA 556

83 42 0 6 35 1

File No: See Ref

Re: Julius Rosenberg

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
121-39913	4/23/51	PH let HQ 2	2	0	b7c b7D Refer OSI & in files 55-7
121-30884	9/25/51	NY let HQ	1	1	b7D
35	9/28/51	NY rept HQ	4	4	b7c b7D 55-8
121-33845	12/10/51	NY let HQ	1	0	Refer to Army 55-9
121-35015	1/9/52	NY rept HQ	4	4	b7c b7D 55-10
121-35013	2/25/52	SEPT HQ 1, 2, 4	3	3	b7c b7D 55-11
121-35855	3/20/52	NY let HQ	3	3	b7c b7D
1D	3/20/52	NY rept HQ	5	2	b2 b7c b7D 3pgs refer DOE & NIS 55-12
121-40097-7	9/11/52	LA let HQ	2	0	b7c b7D refer to NAVY & NIS 55-13
121-40410-2	8/12/52	NY let HQ	2	1	1pg refer Army 55-14
121-40410	11/4/52	PH rept HQ	3	3	55-15
121-42927	1/5/53	NY let HQ	1	1	55-16
122-394	12/6/51	NY rept HQ	2	1	b7D 1pg refer DOS 55-17
123-12017	11/28/51	NY let HQ	1	1	b7c b7D 55-18
124-6776	9/21/51	NY rept HQ	2	2	b7D 55-19
			36	26	0 10 0 0

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File No:

See Refs

Re:

Julius Rosenberg

Date:

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	
			Actual	Released		
126-486 303	12/13/50	NY rept HQ	2	2	b7c b7D	55-20
138-2233 17	10/20/53	NY let HQ	2	2	b7c b7D	55-22
140-540 1	7/27/54	MACA let HQ and encl.	1/2	0	Refer NASA	55-23
140-6025 5	11/3/54	NY rept HQ	2	2	b7c b7D	56-1
140-6436 15	9/17/54	CSC rept C	1/6	0	Refer OPM	56-2
140-1249 15	10/16/52	Air force rept	7	0	Refer OSI	7-23
140-22158 15	11/23/60	Army let HQ	2	0	Refer Army	5-17
140-40152 9	8/26/71	NY rept HQ	6	6	b7c b7D	5-18
62-27585-A -	6/19/53	New article	1	1		11-54
62-83266A -	4-11-51	New article	1	1		11-74
62-97856 79X3	11/6/53	McKee memo to Smith	2	2		11-15
62-98810 329	11/16/53	CRF Congressional hearing	1/2	1/2	b7D not within purview of FOIA	
			54	35	0	19
					0	0

File No: 100-100000

Re: Julius Rosenberg

Date: (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
62-98810 249	10/27/53	Congressional hearing	1/2	1/12	b1 not within purview of FOIA 12-5
62-102693 655	1956	book	1/14	1/14	
62-102936 1	2/10/56	Julius memo to R. Rosen + and EBF	1/17	1/17	12-8
62-111181 3981	1/70	RECEIVED memo Shuckler/and London let H&A	1/4	1/4	2-11
64-200-241 718	3/12/53	+ encl.	1/2	1/2	b1 12-12
64-200-243 632	6/12/53	State rept	1	0	after state 12-13
65-59242 485	9/11/51	AL rept H&A	-	-	See Secret Main file 1978 (10) 20-3
65-590284 -		news paper article	1	-	See Chicago Main file 16-16A
65-59028 115	6-16-50	Belmont memo to Gold + encl. H&A let to DOA	5/2	-	" " " " 14-21
149	6/23/50	NY rept H&A	38	-	" " " " 14-22
			104	54	0 1 49 10

For not damage and personal program

File No:

See file

Re:

Julius Rosenberg

Date:

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	
			Actual	Released		
65-59028	6/10/50	Belmont memo to Gold	1	-	See thereplace Main file	15-1
172	6/15/50	Belmont memo to Gold	3	-	" " " "	15-2
179	6/15/50	Belmont memo to Gold	3	-	" " " "	15-2
182	6/16/50	NY IT HQ	6	-	" " " "	15-3
187	6/27/50	PH rept HQ	4	-	" " " "	15-4
193	6/26/50	NY rept HQ	84	-	" " " "	15-5
207	6/26/50	PH TT HQ	3	-	" " " "	15-6
230	6/27/50	HQ let Defense	3	-	" " " "	15-7
231	7/7/50	SF let HQ	3	-	" " " "	15-8
274	7/20/50	NY let HQ	1	-	" " " "	15-9
276	7/11/50	AQ TT HQ	1	-	" " " "	15-10
277	7/3/50	NY IT HQ	1	-	" " " "	15-11
283	7/6/50	Belmont memo to Gold	1	-	" " " "	15-12

111 0 0 0 111 0

Per Fed document and program

File No: See Refs Re: Julius Rosenberg Date: _____ (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	
			Actual	Released		
65-59028	8/1/50	NY rept HQ	29	-	See Rosenberg Main file	15-14
295	7/14/50	Airmail memo to Belmont	1	-	" " " "	15-15
296	8/5/50	NY rept HQ	59	-	" " " "	15-16
307	8/16/50	NY rept HQ	50	-	" " " "	15-17
309	8/1/50	NY TT HQ	2	-	" " " "	16-1
311	8-16-50	NY TT HQ	1	-	" " " "	16-2
313	8-25-50	NY TT HQ	1	-	" " " "	16-3
315	8-23-50	CIA let HQ	1	-	See Rosenberg Main file 16-3	
317	9-1-50	CIA let HQ	2	-		
318	9/8/50	NY TT HQ	1	-	" " " "	50-11
319	9/12/50	PX TT HQ	2	-	" " " "	16-5
331	9/13/50	PX rept HQ	5	-	" " " "	16-6
332	9/26/50	NY rept HQ	123	-	" " " "	16-7
345	10/30/50	NY rept HQ	15	-	" " " "	16-8

292 0 0 0 292 0
Per Ref done w/ personal review

File No: See Refs

Re: Julius Rosenberg

Date: _____ (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	
			Actual	Released		
65-59028	10/30/50	CIA memo HQ	2	-	See Greenough Memphis	16-9
346	10/27/50	CIA memo HQ	11	-	"	16-10
349	12/27/50	NY rpt HQ	11	-	"	16-11
353	2/12/51	NY rpt HQ	16	-	"	16-12
361	4/14/51	NY rpt HQ	3/10	-	"	16-13
367	4/11/51	NY rpt HQ + encl.	2	-	"	16-14
368	7-22-51	NY rpt HQ	1	-	"	16-15
378	10-22-51	3rd party let HQ	2	-	"	16-16
381	10-30-51	HQ let to 3rd party	56	-	"	16-17
78	6/12/50	PH rpt HQ	2	-	"	16-18
84	6/14/50	BA-T HQ	5	-	"	16-19
92	6/19/50	BA rpt HQ	132	0	0	132 0
100-37426	6/17/51	AL rpt HQ	0	0	0	0

Rev Rel down not presumed proper

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

NY FILE NO. 116-49975 MJF

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 1-24-51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/20-22, 26, 28; 12/16, 18-20, 26/ 50; 1/4, 5, 9/51	REPORT MADE BY ANTHONY J. MALONEY, JR.
TITLE THOMAS WALLEN - WA - 23681 aka Thomas Villano, Thomas Villano Wallen			CHARACTER OF CASE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to New York, 11-16-50

DETAILS:

The name THOMAS VILLANO is being added to the title to show the correct name of the applicant as listed on his birth certificate.

The name THOMAS VILLANO WALLEN is being added to the title of this report as this is the name which the applicant acknowledged as his own to Special Agent FREDERICK C. BAUCKHAM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-3-87 BY 3042 PWT/JAN
86-8840CV

Birth Data

The [REDACTED] New York, reflects that THOMAS VILLANO was born on August 17, 1916 at Bellport, New York to JOHN VILLANO, who was born in Italy, and MARY STEPHANO, who was born in New York City. b7c, b7D

It is to be noted that the applicant's brother, JOSEPH V. WALLEN - 15 - 62194, also known as JOSEPH VILLANO, was investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the Atomic Energy Program in November, 1947.

During the course of the investigation of JOSEPH V. WALLEN, one [REDACTED] New York, advised that years ago the grandfather of JOSEPH V. WALLEN was sick unto b7c, b7D

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>Edward Schmitt</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - New York 1 - [REDACTED] 1 - [REDACTED]	<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">116-59995-3</div> <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">116-59995-4</div> <div style="font-weight: bold;">JAN 27 1951</div>
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">RECORDED</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">INDEXED</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">SE</div>

NY 116-49975

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] W. L. Maxson Corporation, 460 West 34th Street, New York City, has available a record which reflected the applicant's employment from February 14, 1949 to the present. The records indicate that the applicant was hired as an all-around machinist. On June 6, 1949 he was advanced to the position of assembly leader and on July 17, 1950 he was again advanced, this time to the position of equipment engineer which is the position he now holds.

The records of this company reflect the applicant's birth as August 17, 1916 at Bellport, Long Island.

[REDACTED] said that the applicant's record at the W. L. Maxson Corporation is clear.

W. L. Maxson Corporation, advised that he is the [REDACTED] at instant company and that he was also [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that he considers the applicant to be a thoroughly loyal American citizen. [REDACTED] then advised that in 1945 the applicant worked side by side at the Sperry Gyroscope Company with a person known as JOEL BARR. BARR was described [REDACTED] as a person who was discharged from the Sperry Gyroscope Company as a poor security risk and whom he read about later in the newspapers as being a confederate of JULIUS ROSENBERG, the Communist Atomic spy. [REDACTED] further advised that in 1945 or early 1946 BARR approached him and told him that he wanted to buy an automobile and asked if he had any suggestions as to where he could find a bargain. [REDACTED] was unable to help him but suggested contact with the applicant, whom [REDACTED] knew to have had a great deal of experience with used automobiles. BARR went to the applicant and requested that the applicant help him in finding an automobile. According to [REDACTED] the applicant helped BARR along these lines and finally located a car which BARR purchased. According to [REDACTED] the applicant did not have anything to do with BARR except to help him find an automobile to purchase. Recently the applicant told [REDACTED] that a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had questioned him concerning his association with BARR. The applicant told [REDACTED] that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was under the impression that he had loaned BARR about \$3,500 for the purpose of buying an automobile but that this was entirely untrue and that his association with BARR was merely that of a fellow doing his fellow worker a favor.

NY 116-19975

As already stated, [REDACTED] considers the applicant to be entirely loyal to the United States and stated that his association with BARR was an unfortunate affair, which could happen to anyone in similar circumstances. [REDACTED] went on to state that he has visited the applicant at his home on several occasions and recommended both the applicant and his wife as persons of good character and reputation. b7c b7D

015 [REDACTED] W. L. Maxson Corporation, advised that he has known the applicant since 1944 having worked with him [REDACTED] stated that he has visited the applicant at the latter's home on several occasions and met some of his associates. [REDACTED] said that he does not know the subject to have or had any associates of a questionable nature as to loyalty and felt that he could recommend the applicant as a man of good character and loyalty to the United States. b7c b7D

[REDACTED] W. L. Maxson Corporation, advised that he has known the applicant since his employment with instant company. [REDACTED] described the applicant as a man of good character, known associates, and loyalty to the United States.

[REDACTED] W. L. Maxson Corporation, advised that he has known the applicant since the time the latter associated himself with instant corporation. [REDACTED] said that the applicant impressed him as being of good character, reputation, known associates and loyalty. b7c b7D

It is to be noted that in 1950 DAVID GREENGLASS, a self-confessed Soviet Espionage Agent, advised Special Agent JOHN HARRINGTON of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that JULIUS ROSENBERG, who is presently under indictment for violation of the Espionage Statutes, had told him, GREENGLASS, that JOEL BARR was a former contact of ROSENBERG in the United States and that in 1948 BARR went to Europe to do espionage work for the Russians.

In 1950 Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, [REDACTED] b7c b7D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (116-163696)

FROM : SAC, New York (116-37937)

SUBJECT: HENRY LINSCHITZ - NY - 10492
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - APPLICANT
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: June 6, 1952

Rebulet 1/26/51 and New York letter to Bureau, 4/5/51.

Mr. ALVIN F. RYAN, Personnel Clearance Branch, Security Division, Atomic Energy Commission, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York, New York, advised that LINSCHITZ'S "Q" Clearance is still active. An informal interview was held on May 4, 1951. OK

During the interview Dr. LINSCHITZ stated that the "Baskerville" was an undergraduate organization, a group of Chemistry Majors at City that met to talk Chemistry. It was a completely non-political group; solely and simply a chemical society. Its faculty advisor was Dr. ROBERT ROSENTHAL, who was a thoroughly decent and completely non-political person, according to Dr. LINSCHITZ.

Dr. LINSCHITZ stated that a faculty member was assigned to the undergraduate organization and attended meetings in this capacity.

Dr. LINSCHITZ recalled a talk he had given at Syracuse University as a member of the Town Hall Forum of Syracuse in which he indicated that he thought the ATCHINSON - BARUCH LILLIENTHAL Plan was presented to the United Nations was very notable, a statesman like thing and appeared practical. The plan was proposed in 1947. In 1950 there seemed little hope of getting any agreement but he felt that some kind of compromise could be made which was important to both nations. However, after the Korean War started there seemed to be little hope of any kind of a rational approach to the problem as the United States could not accept any proposed plan of the Soviet Union. Dr. LINSCHITZ stated that the door should not be closed but that the United States should be hard-boiled and should wait for some really clear cut evidence that things are being carried out in good faith. Dr. LINSCHITZ felt that there were some Communist sympathizers of the Town Hall Forum that went along with the Russian viewpoint.

Dr. LINSCHITZ stated that DAVID GREENGLASS was a machinist at Los Alamos in his, Dr. LINSCHITZ'S shop and that it is utterly fantastic that GREENGLASS would regard him, Dr. LINSCHITZ as a possible spy. Dr. LINSCHITZ denied ever having any contact, to the best of his knowledge, directly or indirectly, with HARRY GOLD or Mr. and Mrs. JULIUS ROSENBERG.

cc: Albany (116-10108) RECORDED - 36

116-163696-20
JUN 9 1952

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EX. - 80

WMH:jxs

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/13/87 BY 342 PWT/klm
re Rosenberg case # 86-1840 CV

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

 1 Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☒ For your information: referred to DOE

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
116-189230-7

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU

NY FILE NO. 116-50252 JDS

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/5/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/30; 12/4, 5, 9, 11, 21, 26, 28/50; 1/17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 30/51	REPORT MADE BY KENNETH L. JONES (A)
TITLE MILTON KLEIN (WA - 23548 aka: Manning Klein			CHARACTER OF CASE AEAA

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to New York, 11/18/50.

DETAILS:

At New York, New York.

The name MANNING KLEIN is being added to the title of this report

(b)(7)(D)

B. GRANT.

The investigation at Yonkers, New York, was conducted by SA HERBERT

Birth.

(b)(7)(C)/(b)(7)(D)

Education.

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT J. JACKSON:

(b)(7)(C)

(b)(7)(D)

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *Edward Schmitt* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 CC - OSI via *Sanderson*

116-205447-10

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5-Bureau
1-New York
Atomic Energy Commission

FEB 7 1951

RECORDED - 106

66 FEB 19 1951

EX

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0/5

300 West End Avenue

[redacted] advised the applicant presently lives in Apartment 15-C, but is planning to move in the near future. He advised that the applicant and his family are very quiet and decent people and never caused any trouble in the apartment house. He advised he considers the applicant to be a very loyal and patriotic person and knows nothing of a derogatory nature concerning his associates.

[redacted] advised the applicant and his family are quiet and friendly people and that the applicant has never discussed his employment in his [redacted] presence. He stated there is no doubt whatsoever as to the applicant's loyalty to this country, and he knows of no reason why he should not be placed in a position of trust.

[redacted] advised the applicant is a quiet person, who minds his own business. She stated she has never heard anything of a derogatory nature concerning him and has no reason to think he is other than a loyal American citizen.

[redacted] advised the applicant and his family are nice, quiet neighbors. She stated she could not comment concerning his loyalty, inasmuch as she has never discussed any matters of a political nature with him.

Miscellaneous.

During the course of an investigation conducted by this office, it was ascertained that MILTON KLEIN was associated with one JULIUS ROSENBERG.

JULIUS ROSENBERG was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on August 17, 1950 and October 10, 1950 for conspiracy to violate the wartime espionage statutes. A sealed indictment was also returned by the Federal Grand Jury January 31, 1951. He is now awaiting trial in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

[redacted]

(b)(7)(C) / (b)(7)(D)

NY 116-50252

0/5 The following confidential informants, of known reliability, who are familiar with Communist activities in the New York area, advised they had no knowledge of MILTON KLEIN: T-1, T-2, T-3, T-4, T-5 and T-6.

SA THOMAS P. LYNCH checked the records of the [REDACTED]

Credit:

SA GORDON C. LUND reviewed the files of [REDACTED] and no record for MILTON KLEIN was located.

SA HERBERT B. GRANT reviewed the files of [REDACTED] was located.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

NY FILE NO. 116-51541 MDR

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/28/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/20/50; 1/11-13, 15-18, 20, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31; 2/5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 21/51	REPORT MADE BY PERRIN C. BYARS
TITLE EMERY PATAKI - WA - 24637 aka Imra Pataki			CHARACTER OF CASE AEAA

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to Newark, 12/14/50
Newark teletype to New York, 1/6/51

DETAILS:

The title of this case is being amended to reflect the addition of the name **IMRA PATAKI**

Naturalization:

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, reflected that **EMERY PATAKI** was naturalized in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York on June 13, 1927 under petition number 99582. The file, number 2270-99582, reflected that **PATAKI** was born March 4, 1901 in Hungary.

Education:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward J. Schuler</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - New York 382 3/9/51 icct to WFO on form 5-55 2 cc to Atomic Energy Commission MAR 6 1951	116 - 210843 - 6 MAR 1 1951	RECORDED - 1 INDEXED - 1 EX-92 <i>Dis</i>

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HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

0/6 [It is to be noted that an investigation presently being conducted in the New York Office on VIVIAN GLASSMAN, a suspected espionage agent, reflected that she is intimately acquainted with ERNEST PATAKI, brother of the applicant.

ERNEST PATAKI further advised Confidential Informants T-8 and T-9 that he had first met one VIVIAN GLASSMAN about 1945 through a mutual friend, ELIZABETH HOLLOS, former employee of the National Maritime Union in New York City, who is the sister of Mrs. EMERY PATAKI, nee CLARA HOLLOS.

mil, mis It is further noted that VIVIAN GLASSMAN is intimately acquainted with JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife, ETHEL ROSENBERG, both of whom were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, New York City on August 17, 1950 for Conspiracy to Commit Espionage on behalf of the USSR. A superceding indictment, charging the same offense was returned by the same Grand Jury on January 31, 1951. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG pleaded guilty to this indictment and are being held on \$100,000 and \$50,000 bail respectively awaiting disposition.

In this connection the Bureau's attention is invited to Bureau file 65-58236, entitled, "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL, ESPIONAGE-R."

0/5 [The Bureau's attention is further invited to Bureau file 65-59334, entitled, "VIVIAN GLASSMAN, ESPIONAGE-R."

DAVID GREENGLASS, self-confessed Soviet Espionage Agent, who is JULIUS ROSENBERG's brother-in-law, identified JOEL BARR as a Soviet Agent and VIVIAN GLASSMAN as JOEL BARR's fiancée.

0/6 [JOEL BARR fled the United States on January 1, 1948.

VIVIAN GLASSMAN has admitted to agents of the New York Office that on July 23, 1950, following the arrest of JULIUS ROSENBERG for Conspiracy to Commit Espionage against the United States that, on July 17, 1950, she made a trip to Cleveland, Ohio and offered WILLIAM PERL \$2,000 and gave him instructions to leave the United States and go to Mexico.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Continued)

WILLIAM PERL is believed to be a Soviet sub-agent of JULIUS ROSENBERG.

It is also believed that VIVIAN GLASSMAN received the \$2,000 and instructions to contact WILLIAM PERL through ETHEL ROSENBERG, wife of JULIUS ROSENBERG.

o/s [VIVIAN GLASSMAN upon interview stated that an unknown individual called on her at her apartment at 131 East Seventh Street, New York City, on the evening of July 21, 1950 and gave her the \$2,000 and requested her to make a trip to see WILLIAM PERL in Cleveland, Ohio. GLASSMAN claimed she was conversing with ERNEST PATAKI at the time the stranger contacted her.

ERNEST PATAKI upon interview claimed he remembers this incident as VIVIAN GLASSMAN had expressed alarm at the time of the appearance of this stranger. PATAKI also claimed no acquaintance with JULIUS or ETHEL ROSENBERG or other members of the Espionage Parallel but admits that he has been dating VIVIAN GLASSMAN since the latter part of 1948.

o/s [
 (b)(7)(D)

INTERNAL SECURITY
(Bufile 100-190625)

36-1340
JUL 5 1956
JUL 4 1956

The following data concerning MARY PATAKI, aka, Mrs. M.A. 24637, (Bufile 116-210843), is submitted for the information of the San Francisco Office:

0/5

Mrs. Mary Pataki

[REDACTED]

referred
DOE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-190625-3375

JRC:and
100-1340

cc: San Francisco (100-16980)
New York City (116-21521)
WFO 100-23524)

INDEXED - 79

116-210843-8
NOT RECORDED
56 JUL 6 1956

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)

According to the above report, [REDACTED] was interviewed on February 5, 1951 by SA RICHARD T. HRADSKY in connection with another matter at which time [REDACTED] GLARA HOLLOS, was a writer and had written several articles and a few books including one entitled "The Story of Yaff Beatz".

It was pointed out that the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist daily newspaper in an issue of November 16, 1946, reported that GLARA HOLLOS, author of the above book, would autograph copies of the book at a literary party November 16, 1946 at the Jefferson School, New York City. It is noted that the Jefferson School has been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Further information is set forth to the effect that Confidential Informants T-8 and T-9 (Special Agents RICHARD T. HRADSKY and ROBERT F. ROYAL, who interviewed ERNEST PATAKI, brother of the applicant, and searched his apartment on a waiver of search, August 9, 1950 in connection with another matter), of known reliability, on August 9, 1950, had occasion to be in the apartment of ERNEST PATAKI, brother of the applicant, at 217 East 19th Street, advised that they observed several books on Communism including works by KARL MARX, ENGLES, LENIN, STALIN, WILLIAM B. FOSTER, and HOWARD FAST, as well as other Communist literature. Informants reported that PATAKI at such time advised that he was not a member of the Communist Party but referred to himself as a "Progressive".

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

The administrative section of the above report notes that ERNEST PATAKI is an intimate acquaintance of one VIVIAN GLASSMAN, who was a subject of an active espionage case as a suspected Soviet Espionage Agent. It is further noted therein that GLASSMAN had been identified as an intimate acquaintance of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, and that she had admitted implication with WILLIAM PERL, all of whom were known to have been involved in espionage activities.

FEBRUARY 14, 1951

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

NEW HAVEN

URGENT

GEORGE L. ELLIOTT, AKA, GEORGE L. SCHWARTZ, LEON SCHWARTZ DASH SA DASH
ARAA. REBULET TO NEW YORK JANUARY ELEVEN FIFTYONE. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(D)
[REDACTED] HE WAS CLASSMATE OF JULIUS ROSENBERG SUBJECT OF RECENT
ESPIONAGE INVESTIGATION. INTERVIEW IN REGARD TO APPLICANT IF THE NEW
HAVEN INDICIES INDICATE HE CAN BE CONTACTED. STANLEY RICH FORMER YCL
PRESIDENT AT CONY, LONE NINE THREE EIGHT, PRESENTLY LOCATED IN NEW HAVEN
AREA. BUDED PAST. HANDLE.

86-1840
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/10/82 BY 3042 *ant-o/c*
SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 45
EX-100
INDEXED - 42

116-215462-8
NOT RECORDED
14 FEB 16 1951

cc Bureau

TJO:MKC
116-52978

55 APR 2 1951

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

NY FILE NO. **116-62795 JT**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/11/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/8, 12, 14, 18, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29; 7/5, 9, 12, 16, 23, 27, 30, 31; 8/1, 2, 7, 10, 14, 19, 21, 23, 27, 30, 31; 9/5, 6/51.	REPORT MADE BY CHARLES W. MILLER
NAME OF SUBJECT DOMENICK LIBERATORE - WA - 37775		CHARACTER OF CASE AREA	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to New York City, 5/28/51.

DETAILS:

86-1840 CV

At New York, New York

**3042 pwt-DTC
Pgs. 1, 3-11 uncl.**

Education

9/4/87

AGENCY **ICC one**
REQ. REC'D **10-4-55**
REP'T FORW. **10-20-55**
BY **[Signature]**

**Theodore Roosevelt High School,
Washington Avenue and Fordham Road,
Bronx, New York**

Re: Mario Liberatore

CC TO: **mail 691 Co**
REQ. REC'D **9-10-56**
OCT 19 1966

ANS.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: **Edward J. [Signature]** SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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Atomic Energy Commission**
SEP 13 1951

116-6251861-12

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INDEXED 8

EX-59

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SEP 22 1951

95 [REDACTED] all advised SA ROBSON H. ABCOCK that applicant is presently employed by the RAPD as Inspector in Charge at the Reeves Instrument Company. All recommend applicant without reservation with regard to his character, associates and loyalty. All stated that they have been employed with him since 1945 and that they would have no hesitancy in recommending him for any position with the United States Government involving trust and confidence. (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D)

On March 26, 1951, PETER A. PETROFF, 127-129 Water Street, was interviewed by Special Agents VINCENT J. CAHILL and JOSEPH J. PALGUTA. PETROFF said that JULIUS ROSENBERG was assigned as a United States Army Signal Corps Inspector to his plant periodically from 1942 to 1944. He stated that during that period ROSENBERG was very friendly with DOMENICK LIBERATORE, who was the Chief Inspector for the Signal Corps assigned to the plant.

On September 17, 1950, DOMENICK LIBERATORE was interviewed by SA RICHARD E. BRENNEN. LIBERATORE stated that he is employed by the Air Force as Air Force Resident Quality Control Representative with headquarters at 67 Broad Street. He stated that he graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1938 and that he faintly recalled MORTON SOBELL being at school at the same time and recalled that he and SOBELL might have been in one class together, but that he hardly knew SOBELL.

LIBERATORE said that SOBELL came into his office at the Reeves Company on about four occasions during the past year and on all of these occasions, SOBELL's visits were of a purely business nature relative to certain Air Force contracts on which SOBELL was working at Reeves. LIBERATORE said that this was the first time he had seen SOBELL since 1938.

In regard to JULIUS ROSENBERG, LIBERATORE said that again he merely recalls ROSENBERG as being around

NY 116-62795

the College of the City of New York about the same time, but that he was in no class with ROSENBERG.

LIBERATORE said that in 1940, he became employed as an inspector by the United States Army Signal Corps. During this employment, he ran into ROSENBERG on two or three occasions. He recalls seeing ROSENBERG at the Brooklyn Army Base in 1940 and the Peter Petroff plant in 1941. LIBERATORE said that their conversations at such times were casual. LIBERATORE said that he saw ROSENBERG about two years ago at the Munston Plant, 43 Vesey Street. LIBERATORE was there as an inspector and ROSENBERG was seeking some sub-contract work for his own firm. LIBERATORE said that he introduced ROSENBERG to Mr. EDDLETON at Munston, and he believes that ROSENBERG was successful in obtaining some sub-contracts.

LIBERATORE said that he did not know that SOBELL and ROSENBERG were connected in any way and knew of no relationship between them.

It is to be noted that on March 29, 1951, at the Southern District Court of New York, a verdict of guilty was returned for JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL for conspiracy to commit espionage.

On April 5, 1951, Judge KAUFMAN sentenced JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG to death. A sentence of 30 years was imposed upon MORTON SOBELL.

Mr. JOSEPH E. EDDLETON, President, Munston Manufacturing and Service Company, Incorporated, Beech Street, Islip, Long Island, advised SA JOHN P. FAY that he was acquainted with LIBERATORE when LIBERATORE was Supervisor in Charge of the Procurement District of the Air Force at New York City.

Mr. EDDLETON stated that the Munston Company was formerly located at 40 Vesey Street, New York City, and during the war years was engaged in contract work for the Air Corps.

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LIBERATORE as an employee of the Air Corps, inspected work at the company during the period from 1945 through 1947 and possibly 1948.

6/5 Mr. EDDLETON stated that he observed applicant to be a capable friendly person, who apparently performed his duty in an honest manner. He stated that he did not associate with applicant and is not familiar with applicant's political or philosophical views. However, he stated that he is of the opinion that applicant is a person of good character and a loyal American--his opinion being based upon his business relations with applicant and the latter's general speech and demeanor.

Mr. EDDLETON stated that JULIUS ROSENBERG, doing business under the name of the Pitt Machine Company, did sub-contract work for the Munston Company. He stated that he was shocked to hear that ROSENBERG was an espionage agent, inasmuch as the latter never gave any indication of having subversive tendencies.

Mr. EDDLETON stated that he has tried to recall who introduced ROSENBERG to his company without success. He stated that it was highly possible that LIBERATORE may have introduced ROSENBERG to him, because he believes that LIBERATORE and ROSENBERG were employed together at one time at the Signal Corps of the United States Army and had both studied engineering at the College of the City of New York.

Mr. EDDLETON stated that he was not aware that LIBERATORE was friendly with ROSENBERG and stated that he never recalls having seen them together. His surmise that LIBERATORE may have introduced ROSENBERG to the corporation is based only on the fact that they both attended the College of the City of New York and were employed at the Signal Corps. This statement is based on information he ascertained through the publication of ROSENBERG's background and newspapers and friends in the business, who have been following the ROSENBERG Case closely.

NY 116-62795

(b)(7)(c) (b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

He stated that he always found LIBERATORE to be capable and pleasant and one who performed his duties conscientiously for the United States Government. He stated that he could offer nothing concerning LIBERATORE's background and said that to his knowledge, LIBERATORE and JULIUS ROSENBERG were never friendly. He could offer nothing unfavorable concerning LIBERATORE and nothing on any relationship between LIBERATORE and JULIUS ROSENBERG.

o/s [Mr. MAURICE WEINSTEIN, Purchasing Agent, Coast Industries, 110 William Street, advised SA CHARLES DAWSON that he recalls LIBERATORE and knew him when he was employed at the Munston Manufacturing Company.

Mr. WEINSTEIN stated that he has always had a good deal of respect for LIBERATORE and recommends him highly in regard to his loyalty, reputation, character and associates. He stated that he believes LIBERATORE to be discreet, that LIBERATORE's associates are reputable people and that he has no reason whatsoever to believe LIBERATORE to be other than an honorable individual.

Mr. WEINSTEIN stated that he has never heard of any association between LIBERATORE and JULIUS ROSENBERG. He stated that he was not with the Munston Company when ROSENBERG was given contracts and stated that he was not personally acquainted with ROSENBERG.

Mr. WEINSTEIN stated that he had every trust that LIBERATORE was completely loyal to the United States and a reliable individual.

o/s [Mr. HERMAN TACKEL, 261 Wynsun Avenue, Merrick, Long Island, formerly Manager of the Munston Manufacturing and Service Company, advised SA ROBERT A. SHERMAN that he was acquainted with LIBERATORE for about two years when LIBERATORE was an Air Force Inspector at the Munston Company. He stated that his contact with LIBERATORE was entirely on a business basis with the exception of an occasional luncheon.

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0/S [Mr. TACKEL stated that LIBERATORE seemed to be a very nice chap and never did anything to indicate an unfavorable character or unfavorable associates. Also he never observed anything concerning LIBERATORE which might indicate any disloyalty on his part.

Concerning JULIUS ROSENBERG, Mr. TACKEL stated that he does not know how ROSENBERG became affiliated with the plant, but stated that it could have been through LIBERATORE. He stated that he met ROSENBERG on several occasions and that the only thing he knew concerning ROSENBERG was that the Munston Company had trouble with the poor type of product that ROSENBERG was producing. He stated he recalled that LIBERATORE was often reprimanding ROSENBERG because of the poor product that ROSENBERG was producing.

Mr. TACKEL stated that LIBERATORE was always a very impartial and fair individual and as far as he knew, there was no association between ROSENBERG and LIBERATORE, except in a business sense. He also stated that nothing came to his attention which would indicate any outside association between LIBERATORE and ROSENBERG.

Mr. TACKEL concluded by stating that from his knowledge of LIBERATORE, he would consider him entirely trustworthy and completely loyal to the United States.

0/S [Philadelphia Signal Corps,
Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania.

Applicant's personnel file, as maintained by the Air Force Procurement Field Office, indicates that he was employed by the above organization from September, 1940, to March 31, 1945, as an Electrical Engineer. Nothing unfavorable concerning his employment with the Signal Corps was contained in the record.

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As LIBERATORE was an Inspector for the Signal Corps at the Peter A. Petroff Plant, Mrs. JOSEPHINE SQUIE, Business Manager, was interviewed by SA HENRY J. OLIVER. She stated that LIBERATORE was assigned to the Peter A. Petroff Company by the Signal Corps as an Inspector periodically during 1940 and 1944.

Mrs. SQUIE stated that she thought LIBERATORE to be a very fine person and that she has never worked with a finer or more impartial individual. She stated that he was diligent and conscientious in his work and in her opinion was a person of excellent character, reputation and loyalty.

Mrs. SQUIE stated that JULIUS ROSENBERG was also assigned to the Peter Petroff Plant as an Inspector by the Air Corps and that ROSENBERG and LIBERATORE were at the plant simultaneously for only a short period of time. She stated that LIBERATORE and ROSENBERG were not unusually friendly and did not associate with each other more than the inspectors did as a group. She stated that she highly regards LIBERATORE as a loyal citizen and stated she believes him to be completely reliable and trustworthy. She further stated that she believes LIBERATORE to be a staunch church member and a home-loving individual.

Mr. THOMAS A. FLYNN, former Assembly Foreman at the Peter A. Petroff Company, now located at 105 Vanderveer Street, Brooklyn, New York, advised SA GERALD MOFFITT that he was acquainted with both LIBERATORE and ROSENBERG, but stated that to his knowledge, they were not at the Peter Petroff Plant at the same time.

Mr. FLYNN stated that he always found LIBERATORE to be a man of high integrity and a very conscientious individual in regard to his position. He stated that LIBERATORE was at the PETER PETROFF Plant for approximately two or three years, whereas ROSENBERG was there for a very short period of time. He said that he knew of no association between ROSENBERG and LIBERATORE and said he would highly recommend LIBERATORE as being a loyal and patriotic citizen, and a person of good moral character.

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Mr. STANLEY ROSENBERG, Telectro Industries, 35-16 37th Street, Long Island City, advised SA FRANK W. MORRIS that JULIUS ROSENBERG was an Inspector with the United States Signal Corps from about 1940 to 1946. He stated that LIBERATORE was also with the Signal Corps during the same period. He stated that he knew of no association between LIBERATORE and JULIUS ROSENBERG other than that they were both working with the same organization.

STANLEY ROSENBERG advised that he has had contact with LIBERATORE during the last year and a half and although he is not well acquainted with him, he has always found him to be a man of the highest integrity.

Boro President of Manhattan,
New York City.

0/s
Investigation at the office of the Boro President of Manhattan by SA I. FRANK DAVIS indicates no record of employment for LIBERATORE. It was determined that a considerable amount of construction was performed by the Works Progress Administration and that in all probability applicant was employed by the WPA.

Department of War Supply, Gas and Electricity,
New York City.

Investigation at the above organization also indicates no record of employment for LIBERATORE. It is believed that LIBERATORE may have been employed by the WPA during this period.

References

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)
Street, advised SA JAMES M. O'KEEFE that he has known applicant

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

FILE NO. 116-23058 CM

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON	DATE WHEN MADE 9/5/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/19, 25, 26, 27; 8/1, 11, 13, 14, 30/51	REPORT MADE BY DANIEL F. DOLAN
TITLE SAMUEL SIMONET ALEXANDER - OR - 23106			CHARACTER OF CASE AEA - A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to Boston dated July 5, 1951.

was conducted by
SA RUSSELL H. HORNER; at Cohasset, Massachusetts, by
SA BARTON N. HAHN; at the [redacted] and at
[redacted] by SA LEROY C. FOWLER.

DETAILS:

BIRTH

Massachusetts, made available records which
disclosed Applicant was born November 5, 1924, at Lynn,
Massachusetts.

EDUCATION

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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 12/18/51

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26 JUN 13 1952

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116-260256-15

FBI
 JUN 11 1952
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Mc
 JUN 11 1952

BS 116-23058

In another instance he had stated that "the ROSENBERGS should not have been convicted but should have been judged by their acts in 1943 when we, the United States, were friendly with Russia".

The ROSENBERGS mentioned in the above paragraph are believed to be identical with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG who were found guilty of Conspiracy to Commit Espionage on March 29, 1951, in New York City.

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

o/s

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU

FILE NO.

VLH:MAC

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 10/29/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/8-10,13,17,30; 9/4,10,21,28;10/4, 5,11,16,18,22,23, 25/51	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT J. MC EVOY
TITLE ARTHUR STANLEY NOWICK-OR-23721			CHARACTER OF CASE AREA

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*3042/PWT/CLK 9-4-57
pgs. 1 & 5 only #861840
& contain nothing
classifiable*

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to Chicago, 7/30/51.
Boston letter to New York, 9/29/51.

DETAILS:

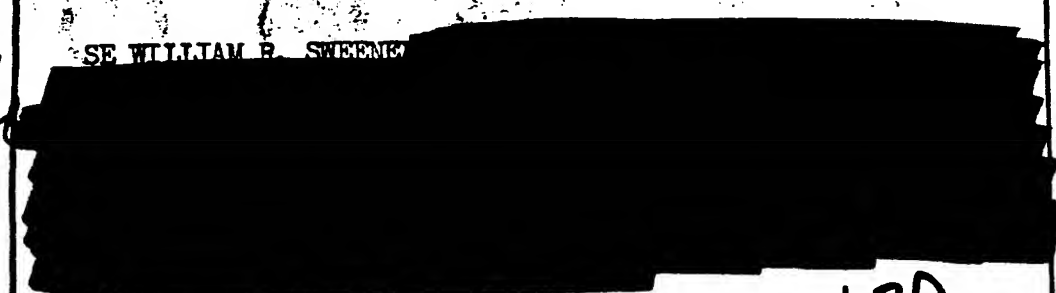
At New York, New York

Birth

*AGENCY ICC C1A
REQ. REC'D 12-7-59
REP'T FORW. 12-16-59
BY Sum - myd*

*AGENCY 100-4-2
REQ. REC'D 8-27-54
REP'T FORW. 7-7-54
BY ADJ - mark Jm*

SE WILLIAM B. SWEENEY



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Bureau

NOV 7 1951

NOV 2 1951

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EX. - 35

65 DEC 28 1951

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Residence

applicant and members of his family are loyal and trustworthy American citizens.

applicant and members of his family enjoy a very good reputation in the community and are considered to be of good character, reputation, and associates and loyal American citizens. ~~They stated further that the~~ applicant was a very brilliant student while at school and that they would not hesitate to recommend him for a position of trust.

Miscellaneous

During February 1950, one WILLIAM PERL, who is also known as WILLIAM MUTTERPERL, was investigated under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Program. During the course of this investigation,

THAT ARTHUR S. NOWICH was one of the individuals who associated with PEARL and worked with him

Regarding WILLIAM PERL, it is noted that PERL was indicted on March 13, 1951 by a Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, on four counts of perjury concerning his testimony before a Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, which involved questioning of him regarding his acquaintance with, and knowledge of, the activities of the JULIUS ROSENBERG Espionage Ring. PERL was arrested on March 14, 1951 and later released in \$20,000 bail pending trial in the Southern District of New York.

Put G-Men on Spies Trail

This is the ninth of 11 articles telling the story, as it never has been possible to tell it before, of how Russia stole America's A-bomb secrets, and the people it used in the fantastic cloak-and-dagger conspiracy.

BY BOB CONSIDINE

(World Copyright, 1951, by International News Service)

Sgt. David Greenglass, a former member of the Young Communist League who was assigned during the war to work in the world's most sacrosanct tool shop, the one in building E, Los Alamos, N. M., where the "trigger" of the A-bomb was engineered, was a thoro soul.

He was not too bright, but he was thoro. And his great idols in life were his brother-in-law and sister, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—who now face the electric chair for passing along to Russia what the unhappily placed sergeant was able to glean at his historic work.

A month after the end of World War II Greenglass came back to New York and gave Julius and his sister enough information to enable them to transcribe notes, descriptions and drawings of the vastly improved "lens" of the Nagasaki bomb.

Laughed at Treason

The pleasure of the Rosenbergs made him feel very proud. And David joined in the laughter when Rosenberg confided to him that he had stolen a complete proximity fuse while on official business at the Emerson Radio corporation, and had turned it over to the Russians.

David, mustered out with an honorable discharge, went to work for Julius in a machine shop. He had all but forgotten the grave risk he had taken at Los Alamos by the time Dr. Allan Nunn May, the British scientist who had delivered uranium samples and much information to the Russians while working on the A-project in Canada, was apprehended, confessed, and was given 10 years in prison.

But Dr. May and his convicted associates soon faded out of the press. David Greenglass breathed easier. He was making pretty good money working for Julius. In fact, he still had some of the \$500 which Harry Gold had given to him, plus a \$50 U.S. war bond which Ruth had bought at the time they received the \$500.

Gold, in those early months after V-J day and the return of Dr. Fuchs to England, found himself ignored by the apparatus for which he had been working for more than a decade. Perhaps it was just as well, he reasoned. He had taken many chances.

In 1948 Gold was forced to look around for a new job. The Pennsylvania Sugar Co., where he had worked for 17 years as a chemist, except for two brief periods of

absence at college, closed the lab in which the gentle little man worked and was well liked.

The job he accepted was one of the graver blunders of his life. He hooked on at \$100 a week with the A b r a h a m Brothman associates, chemical research engineers who maintained a laboratory in Elmhurst, Queens. He was "chief chemist." Brothman was an old acquaintance.

Gold, too, noticed with alarm the arrest and conviction of Dr. May, but was relieved when the furor subsided. He had no way of knowing that the word "Fuchs" had appeared in Dr. May's seized notes. Fuchs was a closed incident in the life of Gold. And so, apparently, was "John"—the name by which he had known Soviet Vice Consul Yakovlev. He had not seen or heard from "John" for a long time.

Pre-Arranged Signal

Then, 10 months after his last previous meeting with "John," on which occasion Gold turned over the last information Fuchs was to give him, Gold received in the mail two tickets to a boxing match. It was a pre-arranged signal, telling Gold to appear (at 8 p.m. on the date stamped on the tickets) at the Earl movie theater near the Yankee stadium in New York City.

But the envelope had been addressed incorrectly and had taken too long to reach him. The date on the tickets had already passed. Gold waited tensely for several days, then received a phone call at his New York laboratory. The date was Dec. 26, 1946.

"Harry Gold?" the voice asked. "Yes."

"Have you been all right?" It was Yakovlev and by that question he was asking if Gold had suspected he was being followed.

"Yes." "I'll meet you at the theater to night at 8 o'clock."

Gold appeared, bought a ticket, and took a seat in the upstairs lounge. Presently a huge man approached him and quickly showed him a torn slip of paper which would be the recognition signal for "John's" aide.

Silently the man beckoned to Gold to leave, and took him to a pub at the corner of Forty-second and Third avenue. Yakovlev was waiting with a smile. He apologized for not having contacted Gold for ten months, inquired if he had heard from Fuchs, and got down to business. He was going to send Gold to Paris in March, 1947, to meet "a prominent physicist" and obtain information from him.

0 Theft of Atomic secrets by Soviet

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Gold was willing. He said, "I think I can leave as soon as the work at Abe Brothman's is eased up a bit."

Yakovlev sat up as if struck by an electric charge.

"You fool!" he almost shouted. The Russian dipped in his pocket, slammed down several bills on the table, and charged out of the place. Gold, struggling into his coat, followed him, whining for an explanation.

"You've spoiled eleven years of work!" the Russian thundered, while Gold trotted at his side. "You should have remembered that I told you in 1945 that Brothman was being watched by the FBI."

Yakovlev Leaves Country

Yakovlev left almost immediately for Russia, and a worried and penitent Gold went back to work for Brothman. He should have remembered and been more careful, Gold conceded. He had served briefly as Brothman's courier in the early 1940's after Elizabeth Bentley—a higher-ranking member on the Communist courier roster—had complained to her boss and lover, Communist agent Jacob Golos, that Brothman was not delivering enough valuable material for the Russians.

When Miss Bentley broke with communism she told the FBI of her relationship with Brothman

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Date: Dec. 17, 1951

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Prepared by [signature]

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Many of World's Woes Date From Fuchs-Gold Meeting

"An hour of more momentous significance to the U.S.S.R. than Stalingrad or the defense of Moscow." Thus does Bob Considine, in the following article, describe the meeting of two insignificant men on a New York suburban street in 1944. This is the fourth of 11 articles telling how Russia stole the secrets that enabled her to make atomic bombs.

BY BOB CONSIDINE

(World Copyright, 1951, by International News Service)

Many of the world's foremost woes and fears date from an inconspicuous meeting of two humble-looking intellectuals on a seamy street in suburban Woodside, N.Y., one evening early in 1944.

From one direction strode a roundish, flabby little Philadelphia chemist named Harry Gold. Under an arm he carried a green-bound book. If there was anything unusual about him it was the pair of gloves rolled tightly in his right hand, like a chubby baton.

Carried a Tennis Ball

From the opposite direction walked a pale wiry man in his late 30's, blinking solemnly behind his horn-rimmed glasses. His clothes were on the stiffly imaginativeless goods of wartime England, but on the street which he now trod—to the eventual despair of all free men—he melded into the air of shabby gentility. In his hand he carried, half-concealed, a tennis ball.

The symbols of recognition being unmistakable, both men paused.

"Tim Raymond," Harry Gold, a document-running courier for the Communist spy apparatus for the previous 10 years, whispered.

The other man, faintly aloof as he studied Gold, said clearly, "I am Dr. Klaus Fuchs." He walked on with Gold (whom he was to know only as "Raymond") at his side.

More Vital Than Stalingrad

It was an hour of more momentous significance to the U.S.S.R. than Stalingrad, or the defense of Moscow. From that hour and that meeting—the culmination of fantastic intrigue—the Kremlin could move firmly toward the creation of an atomic stockpile which emboldened it to make its stupendous post-war aggression against the free world.

Fuchs, at that meeting, had to bind him a life which will be studied for generations to come by psychologists, psychiatrists and criminologists—for his own subsequent confessions, six years later, appear too juvenile to shed serious light on the events which motivated one of history's top crimes.

He was raised in a pious atmosphere and happy family. His father, a well liked businessman, was a Lutheran pastor who became a Quaker. Klaus, the youngest child, was showered with attention. Behind the meekest demeanor, and in a sickly body, he developed a serious superiority complex. But no one denied, first at Leipzig University and later at Kiel, where his father was professor of religious science, that Klaus was not only bright but brave.

He joined a Communist youth organization and, in the early 1930's, agitated openly in behalf of Hitler's Nazi party. It was his first brush with intrigue on the grand scale. German Communists, it is generally forgotten, were strongly pro-Hitler on the ground that he and his party had

from the Nazis at the parent party had seized Russia from the moderate Kerensky government. Later, of course, out-trigued the German Communist plot by burning the Reichstag and commencing his purge of the Reds on the ground that they were the agents.

Ordered to Leave Country

Fuchs ducked underground and became a cog in a Communist group dedicated to protecting key workers from Hitler's wrath. But after a time he was ordered to leave the country in order to complete his schooling—against the day when Germany would become a Communist country and scientific Reds would be needed.

In Britain he shone at Bristol University (doctorate of philosophy in mathematics and physics) and at Edinburgh University (doctorate of science). The Carnegie Foundation awarded him a research fellowship. When war broke out he was interned and sent to Canada, along with many other enemy aliens.

By 1942 he was back in England and had accepted a teaching post at the University of Glasgow. In June of that year he was assigned to secret atomic work, became naturalized, took the solemn security oath, and made immediate contact with a Communist espionage ring to deliver to it such information as he could acquire.

British Ignored Dossier

The hatred of the Nazis for this man was such that some time after his return to Britain Joseph Goebbels sent to British security officials, via Switzerland, a dossier on Fuchs' communist activities in Germany as a student. But the British ignored the information, along with other dossiers sent, on the ground that it was but part of a continuing Nazi effort to "split the allies."

Fuchs' contributing to the fund of Soviet knowledge could only have been meagre during his immediately subsequent two years of work in Britain's atomic research program.

But during that period a step of tremendous portent had been taken at Quebec by the President of the United States and Prime Minister Churchill. Fuchs and the U.S.S.R. were to be atomic bomb-

security officers of the Manhattan Engineering District (the A-bomb clearing house) and the FBI would accept accredited British scientists and technicians—sent here from England to work without further loyalty checks.

The British were to have full authority over their own. Of Fuchs, their security report had said, "he will never become a foreign agent."

Thus Fuchs was welcomed into a land and an operation which possessed all then known about processing and refining uranium-238, extracting uranium-235 (explosive) by the gaseous diffusion and other bizarre methods, the theories relating to the construction of an atomic bomb, and other information so advanced that in all probability it has still not been shared with our closest allies.

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0 Theft of Atomic Secrets by Soviets

Obscure Chemist Only Link Between Fuchs and Soviet

This is the fifth article of an 11-article series telling the fantastic inside story of how Russia stole America's A-bomb secrets.

BY BOB CONSIDINE

It would be difficult to picture a more innocuous-looking man than Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the mortal enemy who was bowed into the United States in December 1942. He came as a trusted member of an otherwise devoted team of British physicists sent here, at the suggestion of Winston Churchill, to speed the day when the Western Allies could add a devastating A-bomb to their arsenal.

The quiet, pale, studious young man seemed too shy to make friends. His diffidence was written off by those who first met and trusted him as the markings of genius. As unexciting as he was, his presence here caused tremendous excitement in the Kremlin.

His spy contact in England, informed that Fuchs would be sent to the United States and would want to continue his spying amid the secret treasures here, set machinery into operation to retain the services of the master spy.

Russian Embassy Advised

That it was to be on a high level was apparent from the start. His arrival was quickly brought to the attention of the Russian embassy here. Harry Gold was given the courier's role in the sell-off by Anatoli Yakovlev, Soviet vice consul in New York. It was to Yakovlev (whom Gold knew as "John" and who made good his return to Russia in 1946) that the little Philadelphian delivered documents, plans, and verbal reports received from Fuchs.

When Fuchs and Gold first made contact at Woodside, N. Y., Fuchs was working at Columbia university developing the gaseous diffusion system of separating fissionable uranium atoms from non-fissionable. He was one of three visiting British scientists who had complete access to all phases of the important atomic work at the university.

In August, following the meeting at Woodside, Fuchs, by now having turned over to Gold all that was to be known about extraction processes and the chief extraction plant, Oak Ridge, Tenn., was improvidently assigned to work at supersecret Los Alamos.

He helped build the Alamos, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki bombs. He made familiar with advanced research and development in the field of atomic weapons (not to reach the testing stage until October, 1951) and the early studies of the hydrogen bombs, still a bomb of the undiscernible future so far as the U. S. development is concerned.

He Fooled Everyone

Fuchs covered his tracks so well, and acted so much like a security conscious member of the generally devoted and loyal band of atomic scientists working on a massive project without the notice of the American people, that even Gold and the Russians sometimes had trouble keeping abreast of him.

Their first meeting lasted only long enough for Fuchs to inform the courier that at a meeting whose date they then set for the following month he would deliver to Gold "information relating to the application of nuclear fission to the production of a military weapon."

Gold was flabbergasted. Only then did he realize why he—who had run so many dirty little errands for the spy ring, including the theft of sugar-refining methods—had been chosen by "John" for this new work and told that he was to concentrate on Fuchs exclusively. This was to involve science on a level far beyond the educational reach of other carriers, and Gold had been selected because of his scientific background. He was exhilarated by the thought as he rode back to Philadelphia that night. It built him up in his own estimation, a task to which he had been almost psychopathically devoted for most of his life.

Gold was a bit chagrined when he met Yakovlev a week later and tensely handed him an account of the meeting with Fuchs and the promise of information about nuclear explosions. Yakovlev, aware of what the information would be, curtly told Gold to go about his job—and to exercise more caution with it than ever before.

They Traded Newspapers

Fuchs next emerged from his shadows in July, 1944, and met Gold near Borough hall in Brooklyn, N. Y. It was night. Each carried an afternoon New York newspaper, identical edition. He was said, except they agreed on their next meeting's date and place. But as they walked along the street together, they traded

the papers. Then they separated immediately.

This was a procedure they subsequently followed. Whether their meeting was to be a long or short one, Fuchs would never turn over written information until the moment before they separated. The reason for this was a simple one: If Fuchs were apprehended while with Gold, and it was discovered he was carrying secret papers, he could explain that as an accredited scientist he had every right to have them on his person.

And if Gold was caught with the papers, even shortly after accepting them, Fuchs would not be in the immediate vicinity.

On this particular night Gold walked quickly to the other side of Borough hall, after Fuchs parted, and handed to Yakovlev the paper Fuchs had given him. Folded within its pages was a thick package of atomic revelations, related in Fuchs' painfully small script.

Far-reaching Results

(Several scientists and security officers who were of great help to the writer in the preparation of this series believe that as a result of that one meeting Russia was perhaps able to construct an "Oak Ridge" of its own).

The next meeting of Fuchs and Gold took place at 96th street and Central Park west in New York City. There were no papers to pass. Fuchs and Gold walked easily along in the shadows of the trees which line the east side of the street, and that was the first time Gold heard the words "atomic bomb."

Fuchs gave him intimate particulars, verbally, about the progress of a joint American-British effort—often in the form of seminars—then being held at 90 Church street in New York City. Fuchs had been privy to such meetings.

Gold dutifully wrote out a long report and turned it over to Yakovlev. Gold never was one to question the workings of the apparatus in which he had become ensnared, but in delivering the report to Yakovlev he inquired—timidly—if there was some way in which he and Yakovlev might not have closer relations.

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Chain Cut in 2 Places

Yakovlev shook his head. No, he explained, he would have to remain "John" to Gold, whom he called by name. Fuchs, in turn, must not know anything about Gold except the name "Raymond." Fuchs must not know how to contact Gold, even in the case of an emergency. Their meetings would have to be as they had been before, by arrangement. And to complete the baffling scheme, Gold would never know how to contact "John" directly.

"The chain," Yakovlev smiled, "is thus cut in two places. It is a good thing."

(Tomorrow: Fuchs "disappears," causing alarm in the Russian spy system.)

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63 JAN 30 1952.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: December 26, 1951

FROM : MR. BELMONT

SUBJECT: ARTICLES APPEARING IN WASHINGTON
TIMES HERALD IN DECEMBER, 1951,
WRITTEN BY BOB CONSIDINE CONCERNING
THEFT OF ATOMIC SECRETS BY SOVIETS,
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT
ESPIONAGE - R

PURPOSE

To review the concluding article in this series. This last article does not set forth any information which is new concerning the Harry Gold case and merely points out how the investigation of Gold led to David Greenglass and from him to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

DETAILS

Bob Considine concluded his series of articles on "The Great A-Bomb Robbery" by Soviet Russia by describing how the FBI succeeded in tracking down Harry Gold. He described this as a "masterful job" by the FBI and repeated much of the same information which has been made public in connection with our work on this case. He then explained how the Bureau caught David Greenglass and from Greenglass was able to arrest and convict Julius Rosenberg.

Considine's article concluded with the statement that "The Russian spy ring in this country, although sorely dented, is not believed to be defunct. The scope of our work on atomic weapons and the hydrogen bomb is now so vast that perfect security is hardly possible." He also stated that Russia, through Fuchs, Dr. Bruno Pontecorvo, and Dr. Allan Nunn May, was able to obtain a "fair grasp of many of our innermost atomic secrets." He pointed out that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy believes that the information from the afore-mentioned persons speeded up the first test of the Soviet atom bomb by 18 months.

ACTION

None. The foregoing is for your information.

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Soviet A-Spy Ring, Dented, Believed Still Busy in U. S.

(This article concludes the story of "The Great A-Bomb Robbery" by Soviet Russia.)

BY BOB CONSIDINE

The FBI's masterful job in tracking down Harry Gold, from the most meager kind of description given to it by Dr. Klaus Fuchs in his British prison, ran into another blind alley when its agents called on Fuchs' sister and brother-in-law in Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Kristel Heineman had been deeply shocked by the news that Klaus was, in truth, one of history's top spies: One whose work had more significance than that of perhaps all the operators in the annals of espionage.

The Heinemans, in the opinion of the FBI, did their best to help the baffling search for the man whom Fuchs knew only as "Raymond."

Remember a Visitor

They remembered that Klaus had a visitor at their Cambridge home in January 1945. (Fuchs was home from Los Alamos on a brief vacation at the time, and turned over vital information to Gold.)

Matter of fact, the same man had called twice earlier. They had liked him, they remembered, and the Heineman children adored him, for he brought them candy. The Heinemans understood that the visitor had two children (Gold was a bachelor) and, while they could not be sure, they thought his first name might have been James—with a last name that sounded as if it began with "Day."

The FBI followed James Davidson, a New York City engineer who answered the physical description and who was absent from his job about the time Fuchs visited Cambridge in 1945 from Los Alamos. But when the Heinemans were shown Davidson's picture they shook their heads—yet Fuchs had picked the same picture out of a group of suspects and said, "I am pretty sure this is the man."

Look Into Chemistry

The FBI turned its attention to chemicals. They queried every scientist with whom Fuchs had come in contact, searched mountains of records, studied Santa Fe hotel registers, railroad, airline and bus records.

The search narrowed to 1,500 photographs and dossiers. Lights burned thru the night in the bureau's agencies. Then it narrowed to a handful. Then, more and more, the agents kept coming back to a photograph of a witness before a 1947 grand jury—an innocuous little man named Harry Gold.

He was working now in a heart research program at the Philadelphia General hospital and appeared neither surprised nor angry when the FBI called to ask for an interview. He set a time, appeared, and was co-operative but mum.

Would he allow motion pictures to be taken of him, to show to Fuchs? Certainly.

Would he permit the FBI to search his Philadelphia home? Certainly.

The search was made on the morning of May 22, 1950, just after Gold's father and younger brother, wholly ignorant of the business, had gone to work. Gold sug-

gested that the two agents first search his bedroom, where, he said, he would most likely conceal evidence.

For a long time the search was fruitless. Then an agent, for reasons he still does not understand, looked behind a bookcase, reached down and pulled out a folder map of Santa Fe. He opened it and found an "X" marked on Castillo Street bridge—where Gold had met Fuchs in June, 1945.

The blood drained out of Gold's face. He had sworn to the agents he had never been west of the Mississippi.

"Mr. Gold, would you like to tell the whole truth?" an agent asked quietly.

"I Am the Man"

Gold hesitated a moment, then almost shouted, "I—I am the man to whom Klaus Fuchs gave his information."

(An hour later, FBI agents in England wired that Fuchs had identified the figure in the films as his American contact.)

Gold's confession, which this

writer has seen, runs well over 100,000 words. It is the most fantastically thoro, erudite, self-pitying, self-abusing document I have ever read. He contemplated selling it several months ago and giving the money to the heart fund, but interested editors backed off when the Department of Justice would not permit him to be interviewed for the purposes of clarifying the passages of the soul-baring.

In short, Gold "did it" because he had been beaten up as a child by neighborhood anti-Semitic toughs and, as he grew, came to believe that Russian control of the world would end anti-Semitism. He never joined the Communist party because he disapproved of the "Bohemian" life of members he met.

Others Are Alerted

Gold said his philosophy was that "everybody should pass," a reference to his habit of staying up half the night, as a schoolboy, laboriously doing the lessons of schoolmates in different shadings of handwriting. When a Communist chemist named Black got him a job in the depression, Gold was

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ENCLOSURE

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so grateful that he willingly began supplying the Russian with whatever information he could find about chemical processes.

Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel knew, after the arrest of Fuchs, that it would be only a matter of time for them. They knew Gold would be next, and Gold would tell of Sgt. David Greenglass and, thru Greenglass, the Rosenbergs would be caught.

Rosenberg thrust \$5,000 on Greenglass and gave him complete instructions for his escape to Czechoslovakia, via Mexico, Sweden and Switzerland, with intricate recognition signals to boot. Greenglass stayed put in his cheap New York flat, was caught, turned United States evidence, and got 15 years. His wife was not tried.

The Rosenbergs, apprehended with packed bags, fought their case in court in a historic trial before Judge Irving R. Kaufman. The government's case was brilliantly handled by U. S. attorney (now judge) Irving Saypol, assisted by the present U. S. attorney Myles J. Lane and Asst. U. S.

attorneys James Kilheimer and Roy Cohn.

The verdict: Guilty.

The sentence (requested by Saypol and arrived at only after both Saypol and Judge Kaufman had made separate visits to their synagogues, for divine guidance): death in the electric chair in Sing Sing.

Judge Kaufman condemned their act as "worse than murder."

The Rosenbergs have appealed, and the government is preparing its answer. If they are put to death they will be known, if not abhorred, in American history as the first persons ever condemned to death for treason by a non-military tribunal.

Ring Still Operates

The Russian spy ring in this country, altho sorely dented, is not believed to be defunct. The scope of our work on atomic weapons and the hydrogen bomb is now so vast that perfect security is hardly possible—altho as a result of the great atom-bomb robbery tremendous precautions are

now taken to guard secrets and screen workers.

It is likely that Russia has a fair grasp of many of our innermost atomic secrets. Fuchs gave away a priceless store of knowledge. What he did not know may since have been supplied by Dr. Bruno Pontecorvo, an associate of Fuchs' at Harley and earlier an associate of Dr. Allan Nunn May at Chalk River, Ontario.

Pontecorvo disappeared with his wife and three children behind the Iron Curtain in September 1950. He was, the 82d Congress' joint committee on atomic energy said, "a human storehouse of knowledge about the Anglo-American-Canadian atomic projects."

The committee believes that the defections of Fuchs, May, Gold, Greenglass and the Rosenbergs speeded up the first test of the Soviet atom bomb by 18 months. Others believe they speeded it by 10 years.

Whatever their contribution was, they sold your freedom for peanuts and a clay-footed ideal. (World Copyright, 1951, by International News Service)

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Date: Dec. 19, 1951

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Mr. Nease
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MC FARLIN

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Washington Field by teletype dated January 25, 1949, advised that reference JULIUS J. ROSENBERG, was believed to be the subject of Second Service Command file 25-318821, and to have been discharged from the United States Signal Corps, March 15, 1945, for Communist activity. Baltimore advised by teletype that this file was now located at Governor's Island, New York. A review of the files of the New York Office indicates that reference JULIUS J. ROSENBERG is not identical with the JULIUS ROSENBERG who is the subject of Second Service Command file 25-318821. This file reflected that the subject was an Electrical Engineer, resided at 10 Monroe Street, New York City, and was employed from September 1940 to March 26, 1945, as a radio engineer for the signal corps, Procurement District, United States Army, Brooklyn, New York. His wife's name is ETHEL GREENGLASS ROSENBERG.

Reference ROSENBERG was employed by the War Shipping Administration Washington, D. C., as an attorney from 1941 to 1944, and is presently practicing law in New York City and has resided at 410 Central Park West since 1944. His wife's name is MARION ROSENBERG.

Since it appears that these two persons are not identical, lead to review First Army Intelligence Files on JULIUS ROSENBERG was not handled.

Adm Page

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 9, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: EUGENE HARKAVY, AKA: EUGENE HARKOVY;
Classifier
War Assets Administration
Washington, D.C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Rerep SA WILLIAM T. WELDEN, 4/14/48, and N.Y. teletype 11/29/50, the latter captioned "MORTON SOBELL, was; ESPIONAGE - R".

On November 29, 1950 GERTRUDE SUSSMAN, wife of NATHAN SUSSMAN, was interviewed at her home 56-55 205th Street, Bayside, Long Island, by SAS JAMES T. O'BRIEN and CHARLES P. SILVERHORN.

Concerning NATHAN SUSSMAN, DAVID GREENGLASS, who is awaiting to be sentenced after pleading guilty to espionage, has advised that NATHAN SUSSMAN was in periodic contact with JULIUS ROSENBERG from 1938 until sometime in 1947. GREENGLASS also advised that NATHAN SUSSMAN was a member of the Steimmetz Hall Branch of the Young Communist League at the City College of New York.

Concerning ROSENBERG, mentioned above, Agents of the New York Office, on July 17, 1950, arrested ROSENBERG. On August 17, 1950 JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife, ETHEL, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

As set forth in the report of SA BERT S. TAYLOR, entitled, "NATHAN SUSSMAN, was.; ESPIONAGE - R", dated October 20, 1950, New York file 65-15399.

Under the caption "MORTON SOBELL, was; ESPIONAGE - R" Bureau permission was requested and was received to simultaneously but separately, interview NATHAN SUSSMAN and his wife GERTRUDE SUSSMAN. While NATHAN SUSSMAN was being interviewed at his place of employment, the Fairchild Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, Long Island, on November 29, 1950 by SAS REX I. SHRODER and BERT S. TAYLOR, GERTRUDE SUSSMAN was being interviewed at her home.

cc-Washington Field
cc-NY 100-37158

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Letter to Director
NY 121-616

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GERTRUDE SUSSMAN furnished considerable information concerning the social visits of her and her husband with JULIUS ROSENBERG, whereas NATHAN SUSSMAN furnished practically no information regarding his contact with JULIUS ROSENBERG.

GERTRUDE SUSSMAN identified ALFRED ~~SARANT~~ and JOEL ~~BARR~~ as being Communists and as being present at ROSENBERG'S home while the SUSSMANS were visiting. GERTRUDE SUSSMAN placed the time of these visits as being around 1942 or 1943. In addition to BARR and SARANT being present at ROSENBERG'S home on the occasion of their visits, GERTRUDE SUSSMAN stated that a MORRIS ~~SAVITSKY~~ also visited the ROSENBERGS. She identified SAVITSKY as an engineer and a person who lived in a project in Brooklyn and who was employed at that time in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She could not state definitely if SAVITSKY was a Communist, but remarked since all the rest of the individuals were Communists, he must have been also.

She also indicated a person by the name of ~~GENE HARKAVI~~ (Phonetic) was also present at the ROSENBERG home when the SUSSMANS visited. She identified HARKAVI as a person living on the East Side whom she believed went to City College, New York, but was not an engineer. She thought HARKAVI worked in a personnel department for the government. However, she did not know what branch of the government HARKAVI worked for or whether he was still employed by the government.

The above information concerning HARKAVI was all the information interviewing Agents were able to obtain at this time from GERTRUDE SUSSMAN, since she was very reluctant to talk about anyone who was present at the ROSENBERG home during their visit.

GENE HARKAVI (Phonetic) appears to be identical with the captioned individual. A review of the file in this case indicates that EUGENE HARKAVY attended City College, New York and was graduated in June of 1939 with an M.S. Degree in Education. %

File also indicates that EUGENE HARKAVY resided at 10 Monroe Street from 1934 until 1939 with his father and mother. It is also to be noted that JULIUS ROSENBERG has continuously resided at 10 Monroe Street, New York City. From 1939 to about 1943 HARKAVY resided with his father and mother at 151 Norfolk Street, New York City.

By teletype dated November 29, 1950, captioned "MORTON SOBELL, was; ESPIONAGE - R", the results of the interviews with NATHAN and GERTRUDE SUSSMAN were furnished to the Bureau.

Inasmuch, as it is not certain that the individual referred to by Mrs. SUSSMAN is identical with the captioned individual, this matter is not submitted in report form. %

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE FOR THE NEW YORK OFFICE TO REPORT THAT THEY WERE ADMITTED FORMER MEMBERS OF THE CP IN WASH., D.C. IT WOULD APPEAR THAT GOLDMAN'S STATEMENT AS GIVEN IN THE SOBELL CASE IS NOT IN PROPER FORM FOR INCLUSION IN AN LGE REPORT AND THAT IF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN IS UTILIZED THEN THE STATEMENT SHOULD BE PARAPHRASED. IT WAS FURTHER NOTED THAT DURING AN INTERVIEW OF THE ELITCHERS IN NEW YORK, THEY STATED THAT PAULINE GOLDMAN WAS ALSO A MEMBER OF THE SAME CP CELL AS WERE THE ELITCHERS. IN THIS REGARD IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THIS INFORMATION SHOULD ALSO BE SET OUT IN THE SUPPLEMENTAL LGE REPORT. IF SO, THEN IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE ELITCHERS SHOULD BE ASKED TO FURNISH A SIGNED STATEMENT CONCERNING GOLDMAN'S CP ACTIVITIES AND WHETHER OR NOT THEY WOULD BE WILLING TO TESTIFY BEFORE A LOYALTY HEARING BOARD, HOWEVER SUCH ACTION IS BEING LEFT TO THE DISCRETION OF THE BUREAU INASMUCH AS THE IDENTITY OF THE ELITCHERS HAS NOT BEEN REVEALED TO ANY PERSON INTERVIEWED IN THE SOBELL CASE AND FURTHER INASMUCH AS THEY ARE POSSIBLE WITNESSES

RUUC
KVE:hk
121-2272

HOTTEI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 28, 1950

FROM : Mr. C. H. Stanley

SUBJECT: PAUL NORMAN BORSKY
 Analytical - Statistician - Appointee
 Bureau of the Budget
 Executive Office of the President
 Washington, D. C.
 LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

PURPOSE: To advise that Helene Sternberg Elitcher, the wife of Max Elitcher, recently named approximately twelve individuals as being members of the Housewives Group of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., during 1947. Included in the group named was one Roslyn Borsky, who appears to be the wife of the captioned individual. It is recommended the attached letter be sent to the Field instructing that several of the individuals named by Helene Elitcher be interviewed in an effort to corroborate the allegation that Roslyn Borsky was a member of this group. (u)

BACKGROUND: You will recall that Helene and Max Elitcher have been interviewed on a number of occasions in connection with the Julius Rosenberg and other related espionage cases. The Elitchers have been cooperative and the probability exists that they may be used as witnesses in the trial of these espionage subjects. During one of the interviews had with Mrs. Elitcher she stated she became a member of the Housewives Group of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., in 1947 having been transferred to this group from the Navy Department Cell of the Communist Party with which group she had been affiliated from approximately the end of 1943. Mrs. Elitcher stated that she became chairlady of the Housewives Group of the Communist Party. Mrs. Elitcher named approximately twelve women as being members of the Housewives Group with her. Included was Roslyn Borsky whom Mrs. Elitcher stated resided at 10-A Plateau Place, Greenbelt, Maryland, and was married to Paul Borsky. A loyalty investigation was conducted concerning Paul Norman Borsky during 1948. This individual resided at the above address and is married to Roslyn Borsky. By memorandum dated July 1, 1949, the Loyalty Review Board advised that Paul Borsky was rated eligible on loyalty and on September 16, 1950, the Civil Service Commission advised that Borsky was currently employed as reflected in the caption of this memorandum. (u)

121-5158

NLW:mjp

RECORDED - 72

INDEXED - 72

EX-4

JAN 8 1951

24

Pages removed by
 Capt. P. O. T. C. L. W.
 on 9/19/51 re
 Reviewing and
 28-1840 CV

Refer
 commence

the direction of

W. L. W.

January 3, 1951

SAC, Washington Field

Director, FBI

PAUL NORMAN BORSKY

Appointee

EOP

LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
(Your file 121-6058)

24
EX-4
RECORDED - 72 121-5158-30

Re New York letter to the Bureau, copies of which were designated for the Washington Field Office, dated October 24, 1950, entitled "Max Elitcher; Helene Elitcher; Espionage-R." This letter sets forth a list of individuals named by Helene Elitcher as members of the Housewives Group of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., during 1947. Included in the group is Roslyn Borsky who appears to be the wife of the captioned individual. (u)

It is desired that the following individuals apparently identical with some of those named by Helene Elitcher be interviewed by two experienced Agents in an effort to corroborate the information furnished by Helene Elitcher regarding the activities of this group and specifically to corroborate the allegation regarding Roslyn Borsky. (u)

Beatrice Grauman, 20 Tuckerman Street, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

It is noted New York letter of October 24, 1950, only identified this individual as Bea. However, subsequent investigation conducted by Washington Field Office identified her as Beatrice Grauman. (u)

Eddie Ballack, 1275 Brentwood Road, Northeast,
Washington, D. C.

Anita Weiss, 1437 Montana Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Estelle Berakovitz, 215-29 77 Crescent,
Belrose, Long Island, New York.

Before interviewing any of the above individuals, the interviewing Agents should review the office indices and become familiar with information contained therein, it being noted that your office indices contain information concerning them. (u)

121-3646
CU: New York (121-3646)

WLN/mjp(jal) jal

Nichols

Tracy

Harbo

Belmont

Tele. Room

Nease

MAILED 16

JAN 4 - 1951

COMM - FBI

no!
Cancelled 1-16-51
per [signature]

G. I. R. - 8

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
JAN 3 5 21 P.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

[Signature]

ans

b1

NOTE

AUG 31 1950

9/8/87

450-23

EX-6

63 SEP 5 1980

~~TOP SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

FILE NO. **121-4557**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 2/15/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/17-20, 22-26/51	REPORT MADE BY HARMON J. OGDEN gem
TITLE MICHAEL ARNOLD BATNICK aka, Meyer A. Batnick, "Mickey" Management Operation Officer Public Housing Administration Seattle, Washington			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Personnel file at PHA Washington, D. C. nothing adverse. <div style="background-color: black; width: 400px; height: 40px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 400px; height: 40px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> Some of these persons have been investigated under Executive Order 9835. <div style="background-color: black; width: 200px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> MORRIS B. FLEISSIG has previously advised that BATNICK has been in association with JULIUS ROSENBERG and BERNARD WEINSTEIN and furnished a picture which included the four of them with others at a swimming party, Exhibit A. WEINSTEIN and FLEISSIG both investigated under Executive Order 9835. CSC nothing additional. HCUA negative. <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div> nothing re loyalty. BATNICK unknown to <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div> and <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="position: absolute; right: 0; top: 0; text-align: right;"> PC-1-1 PC-1-1A PC-1-5 95 b7c b7D 95 b2 b7D </div>			

cc-photo-24
 go to amk
 2-18-54

3042 pwt, D7C
 pgs. 1, 5-6 uncl. - RUC -
 9/9/87 86-1840 CV

REFERENCE:
 Bureau file No. 121-7168
 Bureau letter to Seattle dated January 12, 1951
 Letter from Seattle dated January 24, 1951

C.W. Allen
 9 ENCL
 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
 COPIES OF THIS REPORT
 7 - Bureau (Encl)
 1 - Washington Field
 1 cc photo to
 4 cc to CSC
 Current page 11/15
 1 in to Dept
 4 verbatim to 15C
 14 ph to Dept

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
 DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
 121-4557-44
 7168
 FEB 17 1951
 RECORDED
 INDEXED

95

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

In connection with another investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, MORRIS B. FLEISSIG furnished the following information to other Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in part:

That FLEISSIG during 1935 and 1936 when he was living in New York City, was a member of the Young Communist League. He also stated that during this period he knew one JULIUS ROSENBERG as a boy who was then living in the neighborhood of the Lavanburg Homes Project in New York City. FLEISSIG left New York in 1936 and moved to Washington, D. C. He recalled that in June, 1940 he had attended a swimming party at the Greenbelt, Maryland Public Swimming Pool and recalled that the following individuals were present at that party; JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife, ETHEL; HILDA ZELMAN and husband, both now deceased; MICHAEL A. BATNICK; BARNEY WEINSTEIN; and he, FLEISSIG, and his wife SYLVIA. FLEISSIG was unable to recall any of the details as to how the party was arranged or what happened after they left the Swimming Pool. He did assert he did not recall this to be a chance meeting, but on the contrary felt that some plans must have been made before hand. FLEISSIG stated that he, FLEISSIG, had known WEINSTEIN in New York City by reason of the latter's previous residence in the Lavansburg Homes Section in that city. FLEISSIG felt that there is a possibility WEINSTEIN may have known ROSENBERG prior to the time of the swimming party because of their residence in this project. He could not definitely state that this was a fact. He did advise that he knew of no association between the two of them. FLEISSIG stated that BATNICK and WEINSTEIN became acquainted with one another through him, FLEISSIG. FLEISSIG continued that he and BATNICK had been friends by reason of their mutual employment at

the Public Housing Administration and that he became acquainted with WEINSTEIN during their residence in New York City. With regard to FLEISSIG'S admission of membership in the Young Communist League, it is noted that this organization has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

BERNARD WEINSTEIN, aka "BARNEY", "BARNET", Adjudication Reviewer - Appointee, Social Security Administration Area Office, Federal Security Agency, New York, New York, was investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 and the results sent to the Civil Service Commission on May 26, 1949 and December 29, 1950. The Loyalty Review Board by letter dated November 9, 1950, advised that BERNARD WEINSTEIN had been declared "eligible on loyalty."

MORRIS BENJAMIN FLEISSIG, aka "MOE", Attorney-Advisor, Division of Law, Office of Chief Financing Attorney, Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Public Housing Administration, Washington, D. C., was investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 and the results furnished to the Civil Service Commission on August 26, 1948 and January 15, 1951. The Loyalty Review Board by letter dated August 26, 1949 advised that MORRIS BENJAMIN FLEISSIG had been declared "eligible on loyalty."

FLEISSIG during his interview, as reported above, made available a snapshot of the group referred to previously as being present at the swimming party at Greenbelt. The individuals appear on the snapshot as follows, reading from left to right top row:

SYLVIA FLEISSIG, JULIUS ROSENBERG, ~~HILDA ZELMAN~~, ~~ETHEL ROSENBERG~~, and
MICHAEL BATNICK

Seated left to right:

FLEISSIG and "BARNEY" WEINSTEIN

The snapshot referred to is being enclosed as Exhibit A.

The files of Washington T-8 contain no additional information.

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities contain no record for BATNICK.

The files of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] contain nothing relative to loyalty for BATNICK. b7D

Washington T-2, T-3, and T-4 were re-contacted and advised that BATNICK was unknown to them.

SYLVIA FLEISSIG - PHOTOGRAPH
JULIUS ROSENBERG -
HILDA ZELMAN -
ETHEL ROSENBERG -
MICHAEL BATNICK -
MORRIS BENJAMIN FLEISSIG -
BERNARD WEINSTEIN -



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

NY FILE NO. 121-3907

MEM

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 1/20/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/20, 22/51	REPORT MADE BY EDWARD F. MONAHAN
TITLE MICHAEL ARNOLD BATNICK, aka, Meyer A. Batnick, "Mickey", Management Operations Officer, Public Housing Administration, Seattle, Washington			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>o/s [REDACTED]</p> <p>o/s [REDACTED]</p> </div> <div style="width: 65%;"> <p>Employee appears in photograph with WEINSTEIN and JULIUS ROSENBERG taken in June, 1940. ROSENBERG indicted for Espionage, 8/17/50 and pled not guilty.</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">pc-1 pc-2 b7c bD</p>			
<p>86-1840 cv</p> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>9/9/87</u> BY <u>3042 pwt-DK</u> - RUC -</p>			
REFERENCES:		<p>Report of SA FRANCIS P. CARR, New York, 7/8/48.</p> <p>Bureau letter to Seattle, 1/12/51.</p>	
<p><i>cc - photo of J. F. G. 2-18-54</i></p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward F. Monahan</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑦ - Bureau 4-26-51 51 New York 1-26-51 293		121-7168-46 INDEXED - 36 RECORDED - 36 SE 10	

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NY 121-3907

MICHAEL ARNOLD BATNICK,
Also known as, Meyer A. Batnick,
"Mickey"
Management Operations Officer
Public Housing Administration
Seattle, Washington
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

January 30, 1951

New York, New York

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

It is to be noted that ~~JULIUS ROSENBERG~~,
~~BERNARD WEINSTEIN~~ and MICHAEL A. BATNICK appear in a photograph
taken at a swimming party held in June, 1940 at Greenbelt,
Maryland. This information is being furnished in the report
submitted by another office of the Federal Bureau of Investi-
gation.

Concerning JULIUS ROSENBERG it is to be
noted that he was indicted with others on August 17, 1950
by the Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, for violation
of subsection (A) of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code,
in that they did conspire, combine, confederate and agree,
with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to
the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit, the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics, to communicate, deliver and transmit
to a foreign government, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics, and representatives, and agents thereof, directly,
and indirectly, documents, writings and sketches, notes and
information relating to the national defense of the United
States of America.

On August 23, 1950, JULIUS ROSENBERG was
arraigned in answer to the indictment before District Judge
T. HOYT DAVIS, Southern District of New York, at which time
he entered a plea of innocent. He was continued in
\$100,000.00 bond.

NY 121-3907

On October 16, 1950, the Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, handed up to Judge WILLIAM BONDY, United States District Court Judge, a superseding indictment charging JULIUS ROSENBERG, as well as others, with conspiracy to commit espionage. On October 16, 1950, ROSENBERG pled not guilty to the superseding indictment.

[REDACTED] O/S

The Young Communist League has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[REDACTED] O/S

He stated at that time that he recalled attending a swimming party at Greenbelt, Maryland, but was unable to recall seeing JULIUS ROSENBERG at the party. He stated that he thought he would remember if the ROSENBERGS had attended the party as he had been acquainted with them for about five years at the time.

[REDACTED] O/S

Information concerning MORRIS PLEISSIG is set out in the report of another office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

NY 121-3907

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The New York files contain information concerning BATNICK originating in the Washington Field and Seattle Offices in connection with the investigation entitled, "JULIUS ROSENBERG; ESPIONAGE - R". Inasmuch as these offices are submitting reports in the instance case this information is not being set out by the New York Office.

The New York files also contain a reference to the employee in the report of Special Agent LEWIS E. GLENN, dated November 29, 1949 at Washington, D. C., entitled, "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS OF AMERICA - CIO; INTERNAL SECURITY - C". For the reason given above this information is also not being reported.

No other references to the employee could be located in the New York files.

The interview with [REDACTED] was conducted by Special Agent ROBERT L. STEVENSON, JR. and Special Agent STUART J. CAMERON. b7c b7D

The files of the New York Office contain no information reflecting that [REDACTED] b7c b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 121-1836

REPORT MADE AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	DATE WHEN MADE 1-24-51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/19, 23, 24/51	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM C. TOWER JN
TITLE MICHAEL ARNOLD BATNICK, AKA Meyer A. Batnick, "Mickey"; Management Operations Officer, Public Housing Administration, Seattle, Washington			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

1-1
-1A

Informants T-1, T-2, and T-3, all of known reliability and cognizant of general CP activities in Seattle, do not know employee and have never heard his name in connection with CP activities in Seattle. BATNICK interviewed in connection with another matter in December, 1950, denied knowing JULIUS ROSENBERG or wife, who are presently under indictment at NYC for conspiracy to violate war-time espionage statute; however, BATNICK recalls attending party at Greenbelt, Maryland, at which JULIUS ROSENBERG and wife were present. Denies knowledge of relationship between ROSENBERG and MORRIS FLEISSIG. Seattle files contain no further information regarding BATNICK.

86-1840 CV
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-9-87 BY 3042 put/glc

- RUC -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. B. Wilcox</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 121-1836-47	RECORDED - 35 INDEXED 35
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑦ Bureau (121-7168) (AMSD) 4 m/c 1 - Seattle		JAN 26 1951	
51 APR 26 1951			

MICHAEL ARNOLD BATNICK
AKA Meyer A. Batnick, "Mickey"
Management Operations Officer
Public Housing Administration
Seattle, Washington
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Seattle, Washington
January 24, 1951

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

[REDACTED]

Refer HWS
Confidential Informants Seattle T-1, Seattle T-2, and Seattle T-3, all of known reliability, who are cognizant of certain Communist Party activities in Seattle, Washington, were contacted and advised that they do not know the employee and have never heard his name in connection with Communist Party activities.

M.A. MORRIS FLEISSIG, Public Housing Administration, Washington, D.C., was interviewed concerning his knowledge of JULIUS ROSENBERG, who is presently under indictment at New York City, New York, for conspiracy to violate the war-time espionage statute. In this interview, FLEISSIG admitted that he had been a member of the Young Communist League and admitted three meetings with JULIUS ROSENBERG after leaving New York City in 1936. He advised that one of these meetings was held at the Greenbelt, Maryland, swimming pool in June, 1940, but stated he was unable to remember how this meeting came about. FLEISSIG furnished a photograph of persons in attendance at the swimming party, which photograph included JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, and among others, MICHAEL A. BATNICK.

MICHAEL A. BATNICK, Management Operations Officer, Public Housing Administration, 530 Lyon Building, Seattle, Washington, was interviewed on December 5, 1950, and advised that he recalls an occasion in approximately

June, 1940, when he and his wife were present at the Greenbelt, Maryland, swimming pool. He said he recalls this occasion because his wife was carrying her first child at this time, and they were visiting with friends, Mr. and Mrs. SOL Z. SHUB. BATNICK stated his recollection concerning the events surrounding this particular occasion are very vague at this time. He stated that he recalls only that they went to the pool with the SHUBS and does not believe that this party had been pre-arranged, but thinks they incidentally met MORRIS FLEISSIG, Mrs. FLEISSIG, and others at the pool. BATNICK stated that he was acquainted with SOL Z. SHUB at the time because they were both employed by the Public Housing Administration.

Concerning FLEISSIG, Mr. BATNICK stated he had known FLEISSIG for a short time previous to this party at the swimming pool at Greenbelt, Maryland, inasmuch as FLEISSIG was also an employee of the Public Housing Administration. He advised that at the time of the party at the swimming pool, he was not well acquainted with FLEISSIG, but that since that time he has become friendly with FLEISSIG and considers him as a close friend. Mr. BATNICK stated he was unable to recall any other persons who were present at the swimming pool besides the SHUBS and the FLEISSIGS. Mr. BATNICK was unable to identify a photograph of JULIUS ROSENBERG and stated that although the face was vaguely familiar, he was unable to identify this individual as anyone he had ever known. He was also unable to recall ROSENBERG's presence at the swimming pool at Greenbelt, Maryland.

Mr. BATNICK stated he had worked with MORRIS FLEISSIG since approximately early 1940, for a time at the Public Housing Administration in Washington, D. C., and later at Chicago, Illinois. He said that although they have not worked in the same office since approximately 1942, he has frequently corresponded with FLEISSIG and their families frequently visit. Mr. BATNICK stated he regards FLEISSIG as a competent, sincere, industrious man of high integrity, and during the time he has known FLEISSIG, he has never had reason to believe that FLEISSIG was sympathetic to Communism. Further, BATNICK stated he believed that FLEISSIG was too shrewd to be used by anyone unknowingly. He further stated that he believed he knew FLEISSIG well enough that if FLEISSIG were sympathetic with Communism he, BATNICK, would probably know about it.

Mr. BATNICK was unable to furnish any information concerning the relationship between FLEISSIG and JULIUS ROSENBERG. He reiterated that in June, 1940, he did not know FLEISSIG well and had never at that time been in FLEISSIG's home. He again pointed out that he had no recollection whatsoever of JULIUS ROSENBERG.

SE 121-1836

INFORMANTS

Seattle T-1: [REDACTED] who was contacted by Special Agent [REDACTED] on [REDACTED].

Seattle T-2: [REDACTED] who was contacted by Special Agent [REDACTED] on [REDACTED].

Seattle T-3: [REDACTED] who was contacted by Special Agent WILLIAM C. TOWER on January 24, 1951. b2 b7D

REFERENCES:

Bureau letter to Seattle dated January 12, 1951.

Report of Special Agent WILLIAM C. TOWER, dated December 11, 1950, at Seattle, Washington, captioned "JULIUS ROSENBERG; ESPIONAGE - R."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

FILE NO. 101-2092

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 12/14/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/4,5/50	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM A. LEECE:AJE
TITLE BERNARD WEINSTEIN, aka: "Barney," "Barnet" Adjudication Reviewer - Appointee Social Security Administration Area Office Federal Security Agency New York, New York			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] admitted former member of Young Communist League and associate of JULIUS ROSENBERG and wife, as well as the subject of a loyalty investigation, advises of association with appointee and one MICHAEL A. BATNICK; latter also a subject of loyalty investigation. **[REDACTED]** furnished snapshot of swimming party at Greenbelt, Maryland, in 1940. Those present included **[REDACTED]**, BATNICK, and appointee, as well as JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, both of whom are presently under indictment, Southern District of New York, for conspiracy to violate Wartime Espionage Statute. **[REDACTED]** knows of no association between ROSENBERG and appointee. Snapshot enclosed to Bureau as exhibit.

*1 photo removed for dissemination to Macgregor
FOIA Request 11/21/75
ENCL ATTACHED
TWL*

- R U C -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. 121-7373
Bureau Letter dated November 27, 1950

86-1840 CV
**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-9-87 BY 3042 fwt-DK**
FBI

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 7-Bureau (Encl.) 4 into CSC 1-Washington Field 1 into Dept	<div style="text-align: center;"> 121-7373-128 RECORDED - 78 INDEXED - 78 EX-37 </div>

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0/S [BERNARD WEINSTEIN

aka: "Barney," "Barnet"

Adjudication Reviewer - Appointee

Social Security Administration Area Office

Federal Security Agency

New York, New York

LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

December 14, 1950

Washington, D. C.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

INDEXED - 78

0/S [[REDACTED], B.W., Washington, D. C.,
was recently interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation in connection with the investigation of another matter.

At that time, [REDACTED] stated that during 1935 and 1936, he was
living in New York City and was then a member of the Young Communist League.
He also stated that during this period, he knew one, JULIUS ROSENBERG, as
a boy who was then living in the neighborhood of the Lavanburg Homes Pro-
ject, in New York City. [REDACTED] left New York City in 1936 and moved to
Washington, D. C. He recalled that in June, 1940, he attended a swimming
party at the Greenbelt, Maryland Public Swimming Pool and recalls that
the following individuals were present at the party:

- (1) JULIUS ROSENBERG and wife, ETHEL
- (2) HILDA ZEIMAN and husband, first name unknown,
(both now deceased)
- (3) MICHAEL A. BATNICK
- (4) FLEISSIG and wife, SYLVIA FLEISSIG
- (5) BARNEY WEINSTEIN

FLEISSIG was unable to recall any of the details as to how the
party was arranged, or what happened after they left the swimming pool.

0/s [He did assert that he didn't recall this to be a chance meeting, but on the contrary, felt that some plans must have been made beforehand.

FLEISSIG stated that he, (FLEISSIG), had known WEINSTEIN in New York City by reason of latter's previous residence in the Lavansburg Homes section in that city. FLEISSIG feels that there is a possibility that WEINSTEIN may have known ROSENBERG prior to the time of the swimming party, because of their residence in this project, but could not definitely state that this was a fact. He did advise that he knew of no association between ROSENBERG and WEINSTEIN.

FLEISSIG stated that BATNICK and WEINSTEIN became acquainted with one another through him, (FLEISSIG). FLEISSIG continued that he and BATNICK had been friends by reason of their mutual employment at the Public Housing Administration and that he had become acquainted with WEINSTEIN during their residence in New York City.

With regard to FLEISSIG's admission of membership in the Young Communist League, it is noted that this organization has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

0/s It is also noted that MICHAEL ARNOLD BATNICK was investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 and the reports reflecting the results of this investigation were sent to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., on September 7, 1948 and December 1, 1948 under the caption MICHAEL ARNOLD BATNICK, aka Meyer A. Batnick, "Mickey," Administrative Analyst, Housing and Home Finance Agency, National Housing Administration, Washington, D. C. The Loyalty Review Board, by letter dated April 15, 1949, advised that MICHAEL ARNOLD BATNICK had been "retained."

It is also noted that MORRIS BENJAMIN FLEISSIG was investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 and the reports reflecting the results of this investigation were sent to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., on August 26, 1948 under the caption MORRIS BENJAMIN FLEISSIG, aka Morris Barney Fieissig, "Moe," Attorney, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Public Housing Administration, Chicago, Illinois. The Loyalty Review Board, by letter dated August 26, 1949, advised that MORRIS BENJAMIN FLEISSIG had been declared "eligible on loyalty." A supplemental

0/5 [investigation concerning MORRIS FLEISSIG is presently being conducted under the provisions of Executive Order 9835.

With regard to ROSENBERG, it is noted that he and his wife, ETHEL, were recently indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, in the Southern District of New York, for conspiracy to violate the Wartime Espionage Statute and are presently being held under bond of \$100,000.

FLEISSIG made available a snapshot of the group referred to previously as being present at the swimming party at Greenbelt. The individuals appearing in this snapshot are identified as follows, reading from left to right, top row:

PHOTOGRAPH
SYLVIA ~~FLEISSIG~~, JULIUS ~~ROSENBERG~~, HILDA
ZEILMAN, (Deceased), ETHEL ~~ROSENBERG~~, and
MICHAEL A. ~~EATNICK~~.

Seated, left to right are:

PHOTOGRAPH
~~MORRIS~~ ~~FLEISSIG~~ and "Barney" ~~WEINSTEIN~~.

The snapshot referred to is being enclosed as Exhibit A.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The Bureau is advised that FLEISSIG was not reinterviewed for the purposes of this report and the information set forth resulted from interviews of FLEISSIG on November 18th and 20, 1950, by Special Agents THOMAS A. MENDENHALL and C. EDWARD NICHOLSON in connection with the matter entitled JULIUS ROSENBERG, Espionage-R. No signed statement was obtained in view of efforts being made to develop FLEISSIG as a confidential informant and also since FLEISSIG is the subject of a pending loyalty investigation.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

CV FILE NO. **121-1588**

REPORT MADE AT CLEVELAND	DATE WHEN MADE 4-21-51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/17-20/51	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM C. BELLINGER eds.
TITLE SIDNEY MORRIS HARMON, aka Sidney M. Horowitz Aeronautical Engineer, Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Cleveland, Ohio			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Employee in 1950 admits having been constant reader of "In Fact" up until one year ago. "In Fact" has been cited by House Committee on Un-American Activities as being Communist front. Employee denies ever having been member of CP or any organization controlled by the CP. Employee is an associate of WILLIAM PERL, former employee of NACA who was indicted on 3-13-51 for perjury. This indictment alleges that PERL denied knowing JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG both of whom were convicted of committing espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. Neighborhood and employment investigation developed no additional disloyal data. Employee unknown to Cleveland confidential informants concerning Communist matters and [REDACTED] criminal negative.

9/s
1 potential to info 12/27/51
conf 1/1/52

AGENCY Ltr 4-21-51 AEC 9/s
EQ. REC'D 4-21-51
REPT FORW. 4-15-51
3-23-51

670
G.I.R.-1
photo attached

- R U C -

Reference:

Bureau letter to Norfolk 4-11-51.

let CSC
memo 5-8-51
5-8-51

9-9-87
3042 put-DJC
pgs. 1-2 uncl
86-1840 CV

CC TO: *Space - Disco*
REQ. REC'D *5-11-51*
MAY 25 1967
ANS. BY: *Lab m*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">8658-27</div> <div style="font-weight: bold;">RECORDED - 53</div> <div style="font-weight: bold;">INDEXED - 53</div>
<p>7 - Bureau (121-8658) (AMSD)</p> <p>1 - Cleveland</p>		

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D/S

It should be noted that WILLIAM PERL, referred to above, was formerly employed by the NACA and was indicted for perjury on March 13, 1951, by the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York. This indictment charges WILLIAM PERL with having committed perjury on four counts among which were counts alleging PERL had, under oath and before a competent tribunal, denied knowing JULIUS ROSENBERG and/or MORTON SOBELL, both of whom were convicted of committing espionage in behalf of the Soviet Union on March 29, 1951. PERL has pleaded innocent to the charges set forth in said indictment.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU

FILE NO. 101-2122

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 1/4/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/24; 12/4, 12-14/50	REPORT MADE BY KENNETH A. CLOW MFM
TITLE MORRIS BENJAMIN FLEISSIG, aka "Moe", Attorney-Advisor, Division of Law, Office of Chief Financing Attorney, Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Public Housing Administration			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
<div style="float: right; text-align: right;">62932</div> <div style="clear: both;"></div> <p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Employee transferred to Public Housing Administration, Washington, D. C., from Chicago September 5, 1950. Presently resides at 118 Forrester Street, S. W. PHA files reflect no information adverse to his loyalty. Employee during interview in connection with another investigation admitted long acquaintance with JULIUS ROSENBERG presently under indictment in Southern District of NY for violation of war-time espionage statute and membership in YCL and WBS. Employee not known to WFO CIs T-18 and T-19. CIs T-1, T-3, T-13, T-14 and T-17 have no additional information to that supplied in 1948 LGE investigation. CSC files contain no additional information to that already in FBI possession. [REDACTED] have no information pertinent to employee's loyalty [REDACTED] contained no information.</p> </div> <div style="float: left; width: 20%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; transform: rotate(-90deg); transform-origin: left top;"> <p>CC TO: [REDACTED] REQ. REC'D... 8/1/51 SEP 3 1964 ANS. BY: [REDACTED]</p> </div> <div style="clear: both;"></div>			
<p style="text-align: center;">ENCL ATTACHED</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-RUC-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3042 part-DTC pgs. 1-4, 8-11 unrec'd 9/9/82</p> <p>REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to Chicago dated November 14, 1950.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ENCL ATTACHED</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2-Bureau (Encl) 1-Washington Field		<p style="text-align: center;">JAN 6 1951</p> <p style="text-align: center;">121 - 5984 - 19</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RECORDED - 132 INDEXED - 122</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">FEB 10 1951</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Signature]</p>			

p/s

MORRIS BENJAMIN FLEISSIG, aka "Moe"
Attorney - Advisor
Division of Law
Office of Chief Financing Attorney
Office of the Administrator
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Public Housing Administration
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
January 4, 1951
Washington, D. C.

62933

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The employee's personnel file at the Public Housing Administration reflected that the employee was transferred from the Chicago Office of the Public Housing Administration on September 5, 1950 to the Division of Law, Office of Chief Financing Attorney, Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, where he is presently serving as Attorney - Advisor. He presently resides at 118 Forrester Street, S. W., Washington, D. C. He gave former local addresses as 4638 Livingston Road, S. E. and 58-B Galveston Place, S. W. There was no information in the employee's personnel file which would reflect adversely upon his loyalty to the United States.

In connection with another investigation conducted by the FBI, Mr. FLEISSIG was interviewed by other Agents of the FBI on November 18, 1950 at his home. He advised as follows: In approximately 1935 and 1936 he knew JULIUS ROSENBERG as a boy in the neighborhood of the Lavanburg Homes Project in New York City. Being some five years older than ROSENBERG, he advised he did not directly associate with ROSENBERG. He stated that at this time he, FLEISSIG, was a member of the Young Communist League but never knew ROSENBERG to be a member or interested in activities sponsored by this organization. In 1936 he met ETHEL ROSENBERG when both she and FLEISSIG were employed as office workers in the National New York Packing and Shipping Company and subsequently had several informal dates with her.

FLEISSIG stated he is of the opinion that it was at a street party of some sort at the Lavanburg Project where he had taken ETHEL ROSENBERG that ETHEL had first met JULIUS ROSENBERG. FLEISSIG stated that the possibility existed that he may have introduced them originally. He stated that ETHEL ROSENBERG was not a member of the Young Communist League within his clearest recollection, but was a "radical" in that she believed this country was in need of many changes. Mr. FLEISSIG

advised that he also had been acquainted with ETHEL ROSENBERG's family.

62934

FLEISSIG stated that in 1936 he left New York City and came to Washington, D. C. to work for the Patent Office. He stated subsequently he transferred to the Public Housing Agency and was stationed in Chicago from 1942 to September, 1950. He stated that since leaving New York City in 1936 he recalled having at least three meetings with JULIUS ROSENBERG, which were as follows: The first meeting took place in 1939 or 1940. He advised that he and his wife, SYLVIA, on a Saturday afternoon went to JULIUS ROSENBERG's residence in Washington, D. C. He advised that he did not recall the exact address of this residence but described it as a one bedroom apartment on the second floor in a large rooming house in the N. W. section of Washington, D. C. and in the vicinity of 18th and Columbia Road, N. W. FLEISSIG also recalled that on this occasion only ETHEL ROSENBERG was home and after a short visit he, FLEISSIG, and his wife left without actually seeing JULIUS ROSENBERG. FLEISSIG advised that he was unable to recall any of the circumstances surrounding this visit. He was unable to state whether ROSENBERG had invited him or how he had learned where ROSENBERG lived. Mr. FLEISSIG added that he discussed this visit with his wife but that she could not furnish any additional information.

He advised that in 1942 or 1943, probably in the winter, while visiting in New York City he chanced upon JULIUS ROSENBERG walking on Stanton Street. He stated that they had about a five minute conversation regarding inconsequential matters and parted. Mr. FLEISSIG claims that he had no additional recollection in regard to this meeting.

In June, 1940 he advised that he remembers that ^{Mrs.} JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, his wife SYLVIA and himself went "together" at the Greenbelt, Maryland Public Swimming Pool. He stated that he was unable to give any details as to how this meeting was arranged or what happened after they left the swimming pool. He stated that he felt that some plans must certainly have been made for this meeting. FLEISSIG added that two friends of his were also present at this swimming party, one HILDA ZEILMAN, now deceased, and MICHAEL A. RATNICK. Mr. FLEISSIG advised that a photograph had been taken at that time of the group.

Mr. FLEISSIG categorically denied that JULIUS ROSENBERG had recruited him or attempted to recruit him for espionage work. He likewise denied having performed services of any kind for ROSENBERG.

Mr. FLEISSIG also advised that at a loyalty hearing several months ago he had been charged with membership in the American Peace Mobilization, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Washington Bookshop but that he had never been in any way associated with the first two organizations named but that he did admit to the Loyalty Board that he had belonged for a time to the Washington Bookshop. Mr. FLEISSIG advised that he never told the Loyalty Board of his past membership in the Young Communist League because he stated it happened at a time when he was only a youth and he didn't consider it pertinent to the question of his loyalty either then or now.

Mr. FLEISSIG made available to the interviewing agents a copy of a photograph taken at the Greenbelt, Maryland Swimming Pool in June, 1940. He identified those in the picture as follows: Reading from left to right top row, SYLVIA FLEISSIG, JULIUS ROSENBERG, HILDA ZELMAN (deceased), ETHEL ROSENBERG, and MICHAEL A. BATNICK. Seated left to right are Mr. FLEISSIG and BARNEY WEINSTEIN. BARNEY WEINSTEIN he advised is identical to BERNARD WEINSTEIN.

0/s
MICHAEL A. BATNICK was investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 and the reports reflecting the results of that investigation were sent to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., on September 7, 1948, and December 1, 1948 under the caption MICHAEL ARNOLD BATNICK, aka, Meyer A. Batnick, "Mickey", Administrative Analyst, Housing and Home Finance Agency, National Housing Administration, Washington, D. C. The Loyalty Review Board by letter dated April 15, 1949 advised that MICHAEL ARNOLD BATNICK had been "retained"

BERNARD WEINSTEIN was investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 and the reports reflecting the results of that investigation were sent to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., on May 26, 1949, and December 29, 1950, under the caption BERNARD WEINSTEIN, aka "Barney", "Barnet", Adjudication Reviewer - Appointee, Social Security Administration Area Office, Federal Security Agency, New York, New York. The Loyalty Review Board by letter dated November 9, 1950 advised that BERNARD WEINSTEIN had been declared "eligible on loyalty".

On July 17, 1950, a complaint charging JULIUS ROSENBERG with violation of Title 50, Section 34, United States Code (1946 Edition), was filed with the Honorable JOHN F. X. MCGOHEY, U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of New York. On August 17, 1950 the Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, returned an indictment charging JULIUS ROSENBERG and others, with violation of Subsection (a) of Section 32, Title 50, U. S. Code, in that they did conspire, combine, confederate and agree,

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with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to advantage of a foreign nation, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to communicate, deliver and transmit to a foreign Government, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and representatives and agents thereof, directly and indirectly, documents, writings and sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense of the United States of America. On August 23, 1950, JULIUS ROSENBERG was arraigned in answer to the indictment filed on August 17, 1950, before District Judge T. Hoyt Davis, Southern District of New York, at which time he entered a plea of innocent to the indictment. At that time he was continued on a \$100,000 bond. The Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, on October 16, 1950, handed up to Judge WILLIAM BONDY, U. S. District Judge, a superseding indictment charging JULIUS ROSENBERG, as well as others, with conspiracy to commit espionage. On October 16, 1950, JULIUS ROSENBERG pled not guilty to the superseding indictment.

A copy of the photograph identified by Mr. FLEISSIG is being submitted with this report as an exhibit. (Exhibit A).

In regard to the Washington Bookshop and the Young Communist League in which Mr. FLEISSIG admitted in the above interview as having formerly been a member, both these organizations have been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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In reference to Mr. FLEISSIG's admission of membership in the Washington Bookshop and the Young Communist League, it is to be pointed out that during the course of an investigation of the employee conducted in February, 1942 by the FBI, FLEISSIG gave the following statement under oath, but refused to sign it.

"Washington, D. C.
February 13, 1942

"Statement of MORRIS BENJAMIN FLEISSIG, made in the presence

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[REDACTED]

He was unable to furnish any information concerning the relationship between FLEISSIG and JULIUS ROSENBERG.

[REDACTED]

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no additional information to that supplied and reported in a previous investigation in July, 1948 under Executive Order 9835. Confidential Informants T-1, T-3, T-13, T-14 and T-17, as previously reported in the above referred to investigation, all advised again that they refused to give a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

The files of Washington T-15, a government agency which conducts personnel and security investigations, disclosed no additional information to that already in the possession of the FBI and presently being utilized during the investigation of this case.

no information which was pertinent to the employee's loyalty.

when reviewed contained no information in regard to the employee.

He was unable to recall JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG. A photograph of JULIUS ROSENBERG was exhibited to [redacted] and he stated that the face was vaguely familiar but he was unable to identify this individual with anyone he had ever known and was also unable to recall ROSENBERG's presence at the swimming pool at Greenbelt, Maryland.

62944

ADMINISTRATIVE

checked by SE NICHOLAS R. MANFREDA.
checked by SE THEODORE C. SCHNAEBELE.
checked by SE WALTER J. TOLSON.
contacted by SA JOHN HOWARD.
contacted by SA THOMAS RAINE.
contacted by SA RAPHAEL I. NIXON.
contacted by SA JOSEPH KELLER.

o/s
Symbol numbers given in this report were made to coincide with the symbol numbers reflected in the report of Special Agent TROY H. GIST at Washington, D. C. dated July 15, 1948 entitled MORRIS BENJAMIN FLEISSIG, aka "Moe", Attorney, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Public Housing Administration, National Housing Agency, Chicago, Illinois, LGE.

This investigation was jointly conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM G. SHAW and the writer.

The interview with Mr. FLEISSIG and set out in this report was conducted by Special Agents THOMAS A. MENDENHALL and JOSEPH E. KELLER of the Washington Field Office on November 18, 1950 in connection with the case entitled JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL, ESPIONAGE - R, wife file 65-5521, Bureau file unknown. This interview had been requested by the Bureau.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NK FILE NO. 121-769 rfg

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE 5/2/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/30; 5/1/51	REPORT MADE BY REGINALD C. VINCENT
TITLE AARON HYMAN COLEMAN RADIO ENGINEER DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FORT MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

On interview, AARON HYMAN COLEMAN advised he was acquainted with MORTON SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, convicted espionage agents, as classmates at CCNY; that he had subsequent professional contacts with SOBELL in connection with Signal Corps business. He stated ROSENBERG admitted YCL membership to him and persistently tried to recruit him into that organization. COLEMAN admitted attending one YCL meeting with ROSENBERG in New York City about 1937 but denies further activity or affiliation. (u)

AGENCY *Hyman*
REF. *7-16-51*
RECEIVED *6-3-51*
BY *RC*

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Report of SA HARVEY N. JOHNSON dated 4/19/49 at Newark.

ICC - 2.6 1/2/53

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *9/14/87* BY *3042 PWT/klm*
re Rosenberg case # 86-1840 CV

*4 copies of report
sent to me
5/11/51
J. Edgar Hoover*

*Tolson
No card*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 121-10167-21 MAY 8 1951 37	RECORDED - 74 INDEXED - 74 EX - 85
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 7 - Bureau 1 - Newark MAY 23 1951	SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR DISSEMINATION	

PROPERTY OF FBI—THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

AARON HYMAN COLEMAN
RADIO ENGINEER
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
FORT MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Newark, New Jersey
May 2, 1951

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

In connection with another matter it was ascertained that MORTON SOBELL in completing employment records at his place of employment, the Reeves Instrument Corporation, New York, New York, listed AARON HYMAN COLEMAN as a reference known to him for twelve years. (u)

On October 10, 1950, the Federal Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York returned a true bill charging MORTON SOBELL, JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, ANATOLI YAKOVLEV, and DAVID GREENGLASS with conspiracy to commit espionage in violation of Section 34, Title 50, United States Code. (u)

On March 29, 1951, MORTON SOBELL was found guilty before a Federal Jury in the Southern District of New York and on April 5, 1951, he was sentenced to thirty years in prison. (u)

AARON COLEMAN was interviewed on November 3, 1950, regarding his knowledge of and acquaintance with MORTON SOBELL. At that time he furnished the following information:

He stated he knew MORTON SOBELL as a classmate at the City College of New York, New York, when both were members of the Electrical Engineering Class of 1938. He noted that there were approximately twenty students in this class, all of whom would have had several classes with SOBELL and would undoubtedly know him. He said that, except for attendance in the same class and an occasional lunch-hour discussion concerning engineering problems, he had no further association with MORTON SOBELL during their undergraduate days at CCNY. He asserted that he was never a social acquaintance of SOBELL during his attendance at CCNY. (u)

AARON COLEMAN continued by stating that following graduation in 1938 he next saw MORTON SOBELL in late 1946 at the General Electric Company in Schenectady, New York. He related that at that time he was visiting the Schenectady plant in connection with U.S. Army Signal Corps contracts held by the General Electric Company. He said that upon his arrival there he found that MORTON SOBELL was employed as Project Engineer by the General Electric Company on the work being performed by them for the army. (u)

NK 121-769

AARON COLEMAN advised further that he had no further occasion to contact SOBELL at General Electric and that his association was limited to discussions of a technical nature on the day of the above mentioned visit. (u)

COLEMAN described the next occasion on which he saw MORTON SOBELL as being in 1947 when COLEMAN visited the Reeves Instrument Corporation in New York City in connection with U.S. Army Signal Corps contracts. He said that in a discussion with one of the Reeves Corporation's officials he learned that the Reeves Corporation intended to hire MORTON SOBELL. He stated that this information was probably passed on to him inasmuch as it was known that he had attended City College of New York during the same period as MORTON SOBELL. (u)

COLEMAN related further that on subsequent visits to Reeves in connection with Signal Corps business he noticed the presence of SOBELL in the offices of that firm on a number of occasions. He asserted that due to the nature of his business with Reeves, his contacts there became fewer and fewer during the ensuing years and that his only contact with SOBELL was to exchange greetings of the day. (u)

In addition to this, COLEMAN recalled that SOBELL visited the U.S. Army Signal Corps Installation at Fort Monmouth once or twice during the spring of 1948 as a consultant, probably at the request of officials of the Reeves Corporation. COLEMAN pointed out that these visits of SOBELL involved attendance at conferences on a consultant basis and that his contacts with SOBELL were limited to the business of the day and did not extend to those of a social nature. (u)

Mr. COLEMAN then offered the information that at one time he had received a questionnaire concerning MORTON SOBELL which he believed was in connection with some future employment of SOBELL. He said that he assumed that the questionnaire was sent to him as a result of SOBELL's using his name as a reference. COLEMAN recalled that he filled out the questionnaire indicating that he was acquainted with SOBELL at CCNY and considered him to be a loyal American to the best of his knowledge. He went on to state that the only reason he could think of that SOBELL would use his name as a reference was that possibly SOBELL, on seeing COLEMAN at the Reeves Plant on a number of occasions, put his name on the form as a reference. (u)

On December 2, 1950, AARON COLEMAN was reinterviewed at which time he furnished the following signed statement:

"Belmar, N.J.
December 2, 1950

"I, Aaron Coleman, make the following voluntary statement to John R. Lyons and Reginald C. Vincent who have been identified to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me for this statement and I know that it can be used in a court of law. I have been advised that I have the right of counsel. 95

"In September 1934 I started to go to City College of New York. During the course of my studies there, I happened to meet and become acquainted with Julius Rosenberg. During 1937 or 1938 I happened to take a course in Mechanical Engineering and Julius Rosenberg sat next to me in this class. He told me of the benefits of Communism in that they were helping the working people and doing something positive to relieve unemployment and poor working conditions. He also requested me to join the Young Communist League, of which he stated he was a member. I did not join the Young Communist League at this time and have never joined that organization. I have never belonged to the Young Communist League or the Communist Party.

"I have read this statement and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief."

/s/ Aaron H. Coleman (u)

"Witness:

John R. Lyons, Special Agent FBI 12/2/50.
Reginald C. Vincent, Special Agent FBI 12/2/50.

The last paragraph of this statement is in the handwriting of AARON COLEMAN. (u)

As noted previously in this report, on October 10, 1950, the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York returned a true bill charging JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife, ETHEL, MORTON SOBELL, ANATOLI YAKOVLEV, and DAVID GREENGLASS with conspiracy to commit espionage in violation of Section 34, Title 50, United States Code. On March 29, 1951, JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were found guilty before a Federal Jury in the Southern District of New York and on April 5, 1951, they were sentenced to death. (u)

NK 121-769

Mr. COLEMAN was again interviewed on February 19, 1951. He advised as he did during the interview of December 2, 1950, that he met JULIUS ROSENBERG while both were undergraduate students at the City College of New York during the period 1935 to 1938. He repeated that ROSENBERG admitted to him that he was a member of the Young Communist League and on several occasions pointed out to him the advantages of Communism to the working people of America. He stated that ROSENBERG attempted to interest him in joining the Young Communist League and that ROSENBERG, in fact, grew quite persistent in his efforts. (u)

Mr. COLEMAN then related that as a result of ROSENBERG's persistency, he did attend one meeting of a group which he believed to be part of the YCL in New York City. He said that the meeting took place in New York City and he placed the time as being to the best of his knowledge in 1937. COLEMAN went on to explain that he became disgusted with the proceedings of this meeting and never thereafter attended another meeting of the YCL or of any other organization which he believed to be connected with the Communist Party. (u)

The Young Communist League is one of the organizations cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (u)

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU

34217

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/17/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/19, 21, 24-26, 28, 29; 12/1-6, 8-10/52	REPORT MADE BY EARL F. WARFORD
TITLE AARON HYMAN COLEMAN Radio Engineer Department of the Army Fort Monmouth, N.J.			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Records of NK CI T-1 reflect COLEMAN listed as references on personal history statements JACK OKUN, DAVID SPEAR, aka David Siperstein, HAROLD DUCORE and HYAM G. YAMINS. OKUN, DUCORE and YAMINS have been investigated under EO 9835.

[REDACTED]

Numerous fellow employees of COLEMAN, some of whom were neighbors and social acquaintances also, were contacted and degree of association established between COLEMAN and above-named individuals, as well as MORTON SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG.

*all items
pgs 3, 21
32, 43, 44
45, 45A*

*4-CSC
CWS. b11
1-8-53*

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

R U C

AGENCY *plc anw 071*
REQ. REC'D *7-16-57*
REF'T FORM. *2-3-57*
BY *dy*

*14, 18, 24, 25, 26
27, 39, 41 reviewed
under EO 12356 by
342 JOT/Chw on 9/14/87
re Rosenberg case
86-946 CVJ*

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Newark, 11/10/52.

4 cc CSC
2 cc Dept.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		
Bureau (121-10167) (REGISTERED MAIL)		RECORDED - 22
Newark (121-769)		INDEXED - 22
JAN 23 1953		
SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL		

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[REDACTED] 0/5
[REDACTED] b7D (u)
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b7c b7D (u)
[REDACTED] stated that on one occasion COLEMAN told him that he had known MORTON SOBELL as a classmate at CCNY. [REDACTED] stated that beyond this he knew of no association between SOBELL, COLEMAN and JULIUS ROSENBERG.

Concerning MORTON SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, the following information should be noted:

On 3/10/50, the Federal Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York returned a true bill, charging MORTON SOBELL, JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, ANATOLI YAKOLEV and DAVID GREENGLASS with conspiracy to commit espionage in violation of Section 34, Title 50, United States Code. (u)

On 3/29/51, MORTON SOBELL, JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG were found guilty before a Federal Jury in the Southern District of New York. On 4/5/51, SOBELL was sentenced to 30 years in prison and the ROSENBERGS were sentenced to death. (u)

During the course of a previous investigation conducted by the FBI in May, 1950, concerning DAVID SPEAR, also known as DAVID SIPERSTEIN, the following information was obtained:

[REDACTED] (u)
[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] (u) b2D

[REDACTED] (u) b7C b7D

[REDACTED] stated that he did not know MORTON SOBELL or JULIUS ROSENBERG at CCNY. He stated that since they were convicted of espionage, he had discussed them with COLEMAN and COLEMAN had told him that he was a classmate of SOBELL and ROSENBERG in college, but that he had indicated that he had not known them other than as fellow students. [REDACTED] stated that COLEMAN had also mentioned that he had seen SOBELL on Signal Corps business at the General Electric Co. in Schenectady, N.Y., and for the Reeves Instrument Corp. in New York City perhaps once or twice. (u) b7C b7D

[REDACTED] (u) b7C b7D

[REDACTED] b7C b7D

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During the course of a previous investigation conducted by the FBI in 1951, [REDACTED] was interviewed in April, 1951. (u) *M.K. M.S.* b7c b7D 05

[REDACTED] (u) b7c b7D

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

FI [REDACTED] stated that he had been introduced to JULIUS ROSENBERG between 1938 and 1940 on one occasion and he thought that he was introduced by MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, ANNE'S husband. (u) *M.K. M.S.* b7c b7D

[REDACTED] stated that to the best of his knowledge, he had never met ROSENBERG other than on this occasion. (u) b7c b7D

[REDACTED] 05 (u)

[REDACTED] stated that he had no knowledge that MICHAEL SIDOROVICH or JULIUS ROSENBERG had ever engaged in any subversive activities. (u) b7c b7D 05

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

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During the course of a previous investigation conducted by the FBI in 1950, ANNE SIDOROVICH, 8706 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, was interviewed on 8/7/50, and she advised that HELEN SOROKA KITTY, whose last known address was 1617 Mussula, Towson, Md., was a close friend and associate of hers. ANNE SIDOROVICH stated that she resided with HELEN during 1940 to 1941 and she recalled that HELEN had met and married FRED KITTY, a close friend of her husband, MICHAEL. (u) 0/5

DAVID GREENGLASS, admitted Soviet espionage agent, and his wife, RUTH GREENGLASS, have advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG in January, 1945, informed them that ANNE SIDOROVICH would be the individual who would probably contact them in New Mexico to act as courier and secure information from DAVID GREENGLASS on the Atomic Bomb, which would in turn be given to the USSR. DAVID GREENGLASS further advised that the SIDOROVICHES are friends of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. (u) 0/5

During the course of a previous investigation conducted by the FBI in 1950, MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, 8706 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, advised that FRED KITTY had possibly resided in New Jersey and that KITTY was a close friend of his. SIDOROVICH stated that he, SIDOROVICH, is a former member of the YCL and fought in Spain for 14 months in the Spanish Civil War as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. (u) 0/5

The Abraham Lincoln Brigade has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (u)

Newark Confidential Informant T-15, another Government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, advised [REDACTED]

Newark T-15 further advised that [REDACTED]

MODALS

[REDACTED]

He stated that MORTON SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, the convicted espionage agents, were also fellow students of his and COLEMAN, but that to the best of his knowledge, COLEMAN had no other relationship with them other than as fellow students and did not know them outside of school. [REDACTED] stated that since SOBELL and ROSENBERG were convicted of espionage, he and COLEMAN have discussed them, and in their conversations, COLEMAN has indicated that he remembered them as fellow students at CCNY, but did not have any other relationship with them. He stated that COLEMAN had also remarked that since college, he had seen SOBELL once or twice on Signal Corps business while SOBELL was working for the General Electric Corp., at Schenectady, N.Y., and the Reeves Instrument Corp., New York City, N.Y., which both had Signal Corps contracts. (u)

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] (u)

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] (u)

b7c
b7D

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[REDACTED] (u) b7c b7D

He stated that COLEMAN was a fellow student during college, but he did not know him too closely during that period. He stated that JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL, who were later convicted of espionage, were also students at CCNY during the same period. [REDACTED] stated that he, [REDACTED] did not know either SOBELL or ROSENBERG outside of the fellow-student relationship and that, as far as he knows, there was no other relationship between COLEMAN and SOBELL or ROSENBERG. [REDACTED] stated that he has not seen either SOBELL or ROSENBERG since college and does not know if COLEMAN has seen them since that time. (u) b7c b7D

[REDACTED] (u) b7c b7D

[REDACTED] (u) b7c b7D

[REDACTED] (u) b7c b7D

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[REDACTED] b7c b7D

[REDACTED] (u) b7c b7D

[REDACTED]

stated that both JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL, who were later convicted of espionage, attended CCNY during the same period, and that he recalled them from classes, but that he did not know them too well. He stated that COLEMAN, no doubt, had classes with them, but that he could not recall COLEMAN as having any relationship with them other than as a fellow student. (u) b7c b7D

[REDACTED] further advised that he, [REDACTED] had to make a business trip to the General Electric Co. in Schenectady, N.Y., in about the summer of 1947. He stated that COLEMAN knew of his visit and the nature of his business and suggested that he contact MORTON SOBELL as SOBELL would be able to assist him with the problem. [REDACTED] stated that shortly after SOBELL left General Electric and went to work with the Reeves Instrument Co., SOBELL was at a conference held at ESL, Belmar, N.J., and that COLEMAN was also one of a number of people present at this conference. [REDACTED] stated that he knows of no other times when COLEMAN and SOBELL may have seen each other; in that, he had never known them to be more than casual associates either as classmates or on business. (u) b7c b7D

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██████████ stated that as far as COLEMAN personally was concerned, he had no information which would directly reflect on COLEMAN'S loyalty. ██████████

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██████████ stated in conclusion that he could make no statement as to whether or not COLEMAN is loyal to the United States. He stated that he had no reason to question COLEMAN'S loyalty to the United States. ██████████

(u) b7c b7D

██████████ stated that he did not care to put this information into the form of a signed statement, but that, if it were necessary, he would be willing to appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board in the presence of AARON COLEMAN and his counsel. (u)

b7c b7D

██████████ stated that MORTON SOBELL, the convicted espionage agent, was also another of their classmates. He stated that COLEMAN was also acquainted with SOBELL inasmuch as he was a fellow student, but that, as far as he knew, COLEMAN and SOBELL knew each other only during class hours and that it was not his impression that they were close friends. He stated that he knew of no association between COLEMAN and SOBELL after college. (u)

b7c b7D

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[REDACTED] stated that JULIUS ROSENBERG, another convicted espionage agent, attended CCNY around the same period, but that ROSENBERG was probably one year later in graduating. [REDACTED] stated that he knew ROSENBERG, but only by sight and that he had later seen him in the Newark Signal Corps Inspection Zone, Newark, N.J., and that he knew of no association between COLEMAN and ROSENBERG at CCNY or at any time thereafter. He stated that he did not know if COLEMAN even knows ROSENBERG. (u)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that based on this association, he believes that he knows COLEMAN well and has had no reason to question COLEMAN'S loyalty to the United States. (u)

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] stated that he had no reason to question [REDACTED] loyalty to the United States. (u) b7c b7D 0/5

[REDACTED] b7c b7D
Concerning [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], [REDACTED] stated that he has no recollection of either of these individuals. (u) b7c b7D

[REDACTED] stated that BENJAMIN ZUCKERMAN, a former employee of the Signal Corps Laboratories, was in the same class at CCNY with him and COLEMAN, but that he cannot recall that they were any more than classmates. He stated that he did not think ZUCKERMAN and MORTON SOBELL were associated in any other way than as classmates. [REDACTED] stated that he did know ZUCKERMAN and COLEMAN both attended the University of Michigan, doing graduate work after they left CCNY, but that he does not know if they were associated at the University of Michigan. [REDACTED] stated that he did not know what ZUCKERMAN did between the time he left the University of Michigan and World War II, as he did not see him again until 1944 at a wedding. He stated that he believed that AARON COLEMAN had left for the Marine Corps by that time. He stated that he had known of no association between COLEMAN and ZUCKERMAN while ZUCKERMAN worked at Watson Laboratories and COLEMAN worked at ESL, as his, [REDACTED], meetings with ZUCKERMAN had been just chance meetings in connection with their employment by different Signal Corps agencies or departments. (u) b7c b7D d/w Ben, Zuck

It is to be noted that BENJAMIN ZUCKERMAN, mentioned above, was investigated by the FBI in 1951 under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 in the case entitled, "BENJAMIN ZUCKERMAN" 0/5

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also known as 'Ben,' 'Zuck,' Radio Engineer, Watson Laboratory, Red Bank, N.J., Department of the Air Force." (u)

This Bureau has not been advised of the disposition of this case. (u) 3

During the course of the above investigation concerning BENJAMIN ZUCKERMAN, AARON H. COLEMAN was interviewed in February, 1951, and he advised that he first became acquainted with BENJAMIN ZUCKERMAN when they both were undergraduates in electrical engineering classes at CCNY during the period 1934 to 1938. He stated that he has had occasional contact during the ensuing years with ZUCKERMAN. He explained that since 1945, ZUCKERMAN had been employed at the nearby Air Force installation and as a result he had had some contact with ZUCKERMAN. (u)

COLEMAN further advised that during late 1949 or early 1950, he had a conversation with MORTON SOBELL while on a visit to SOBELL'S place of employment at New York in connection with official Government business. He advised further that at that time SOBELL was working on a project in conjunction with Watson Laboratory and that from the conversation he gained the impression that SOBELL was personally acquainted with ZUCKERMAN; however, he had no knowledge of any further association between the two men and that he did not believe that the association reflected adversely upon ZUCKERMAN'S loyalty to the United States. He explained that the two undoubtedly met while both were students at CCNY, as MORTON SOBELL also attended CCNY during the same period and worked toward a degree in electrical engineering. (u)

COLEMAN reiterated that he, at no time, had ever questioned ZUCKERMAN'S status as a loyal American citizen and added that, in fact, he was certain enough of ZUCKERMAN'S loyalty to attempt to interest ZUCKERMAN in coming to work under his supervision in the Systems Section at Evans Signal Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, N.J. (u) 25

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Mr. & Mrs.
CHARLES TEPPER, Electronic Engineer, who is Chief of the Public Address Equipment Group, Wire Communications Branch, Coles Laboratory, Red Bank, N.J., and who has been mentioned in a previous report, was recontacted. He advised that he first became acquainted with AARON COLEMAN in about March, 1939. TEPPER stated that he resided in the same house with COLEMAN at 677 Gerard Ave., Long Branch, N.J., from about March, 1939, to about the spring of 1942, when COLEMAN moved to Neptune, N.J. He stated that he was quite friendly with COLEMAN during that period. (u)

TEPPER stated that it was some time during 1939 to 1942, when COLEMAN mentioned to him that he had been to one YCL meeting in New York City and that he could furnish no further information concerning this meeting other than previously furnished in his signed statement. (u) OB

TEPPER stated that since he and COLEMAN resided together in Long Branch, N.J., he and his wife and COLEMAN and his wife have had occasional social contacts and have visited in each other's homes. TEPPER stated, however, that COLEMAN has not visited his home for about 3½ years and that he last visited COLEMAN in about 1949. (u)

TEPPER stated that he did not attend CCNY, but that he understands COLEMAN was a former classmate of MORTON SOBELL, the convicted espionage agent, while at CCNY. TEPPER stated that he has no recollection of ever having met MORTON SOBELL himself through Signal Corps work and has no knowledge of any association between COLEMAN and SOBELL except that they were supposed to have been classmates. TEPPER stated that in regard to JULIUS ROSENBERG, he had never heard of him until the newspaper accounts of his being in an espionage ring were published. He stated that he has no knowledge of any association between COLEMAN and ROSENBERG. (u)

TEPPER stated that BENJAMIN ZUCKERMAN, a former employee of Watson Laboratory, Red Bank, N.J., was his, TEPPER'S, "first cousin" by marriage and that BENJAMIN ZUCKERMAN was in the same class with COLEMAN at CCNY, and also was a classmate of MORTON SOBELL. He stated that COLEMAN and ZUCKERMAN also attended the University of Michigan together for a few weeks after graduating from CCNY. He stated that ZUCKERMAN'S father had paid for COLEMAN'S transportation to the University of Michigan. (u)

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TEPPER stated that after COLEMAN left Michigan, he came to work at ESL and ZUCKERMAN went to work for the Navy Department in Washington, D.C. He stated that ZUCKERMAN worked for the Navy Department, Bureau of Ships, at the same time as MORTON SOBELL. (u)

TEPPER stated that he did not believe that COLEMAN and ZUCKERMAN ever had more than minor social contacts. He stated that he recalled that COLEMAN was building up his section at ESL at about the same time Watson Laboratory was transferred to Rome, N.Y., in 1951, and that he believes COLEMAN tried to get a job for ZUCKERMAN in his section. (u)

TEPPER stated that JACK OKUN visited AARON COLEMAN when COLEMAN resided at 677 Gerard Ave., Long Branch, N.J., and that he believed them to be close friends. TEPPER stated that he last saw OKUN and COLEMAN together at a New Year's Eve party in 1945 or 1946, which was held at 108 Second Ave., Bradley Beach, N.J., in an apartment occupied by OKUN and COLEMAN. TEPPER stated that he believed COLEMAN asked him to submit an affidavit in OKUN'S behalf when OKUN'S loyalty case was pending. TEPPER stated that he had no reason to question OKUN'S loyalty. (u)

TEPPER stated that he believed he has met a HARVEY LEE SACHS, but that he cannot recall the circumstances and he has no recollection of SACHS' visits to 677 Gerard Ave., Long Branch, N.J., or any association between SACHS and COLEMAN. (u)

TEPPER stated that he cannot recall anyone by the name ~~EDWARD~~ KITT or JOSEPH PERCOFF. (u)

TEPPER stated in conclusion that he had no reason to question COLEMAN'S loyalty or the loyalty of COLEMAN'S associates

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] (u) b7D

[REDACTED] stated that during 1947, Coles Laboratory had a contract with the General Electric Co. in Schenectady, N.Y., and that MORTON SOBELL, who was later convicted of espionage, was the engineer for General Electric on this project. He stated that on one occasion, he recalls, COLEMAN and he visited General Electric on Signal Corps business and had a conference with MORTON SOBELL. He stated that throughout the conference, SOBELL and COLEMAN argued concerning technical aspects and COLEMAN remarked afterwards that SOBELL was still as argumentative as he had been during his college days and that he had not changed a bit. [REDACTED] stated that he knew of no other contact between SOBELL and COLEMAN and that he knew of no closer association between the two other than as classmates at CCNY. (u) b7C b7D

[REDACTED] has no reason to question COLEMAN'S loyalty to the United States. [REDACTED] (u) b7C b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was never acquainted with [REDACTED] and has no recollection of them. (u) b7C b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] b7c b7D

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

[REDACTED] stated that he did not know MORTON SOBELL at school as he was not in the same class and that he had never heard of SOBELL until his arrest was announced in the newspapers. [REDACTED] stated that he has no knowledge of JULIUS ROSENBERG. He stated that he has no knowledge that COLEMAN ever knew either SOBELL or ROSENBERG. (u) b7c b7D

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU** ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. FILE NO. 121-10203 EO

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/14/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/23, 27; 2/8, 12, 15, 20, 21; 3/1-6/51	REPORT MADE BY GEORGE H. VALENTINE
TITLE IRVING GOLDBERG, aka Itchy; Irving Daniel Goldberg, Isidore Goldberg, Isaac Goldberg - Supply Specialist, Stock Control Division, Baltimore Signal Depot, Department of the Army, Baltimore, Maryland			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
<p>[REDACTED] stated employee associated with ETHEL GREENGLASS, wife of JULIUS ROSENBERG, both indicted for conspiracy to commit espionage. [REDACTED] Acquaintances of GOLDBERG state employee not closely associated with ROSENBERG.</p> <p>[REDACTED] Confidential Informants NYC do not know employee. Records of T-3 contain no information concerning employee. Files of the [REDACTED] contain no record for employee. No [REDACTED] record NYC for employee. Files of Washington T-1 and T-2 and NCUA records contain no information which can be identified with employee.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES RECORDED - 116 SE 25 INDEXED - 116 MAR 16 1951	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 7 - Bureau (121-25438) 1 - New York		<i>acc. to [unclear]</i> <i>acc. to [unclear]</i>	

8-1840CV
Classified by 3042PWT/lmr
Declassify on: OADR 9/16/87
Only pgs 1, 1A, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 13, 17, 19, 20 were reviewed

121-59028-361 See index

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[REDACTED]

o/s

b7D

b7C

[REDACTED]

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED]

GOLDENBERG was associated with ETHEL GREENGLASS, wife of JULIUS ROSENBERG, in the above mentioned dispute. He said that he had recently read in the newspapers that ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG had been arrested and charged with espionage.

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b7D

[REDACTED]

o/s

b7C

b7D

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It is to be noted that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has conducted an investigation of MORRIS BENJAMIN FLEISSIG, also known as MORRIS BARNEY and "MOB", Attorney, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Public Housing Authority, National Housing Agency, Chicago, Illinois, Loyalty of Government Employees, under the provisions of Executive Order 9835. By letter dated August 26, 1949, the Loyalty Review Board advised that FLEISSIG had been found "Eligible on Loyalty." Supplemental information concerning FLEISSIG was furnished to the Civil Service Commission by letter dated January 16, 1951.

It is to be noted that JULIUS ROSENBERG was arrested and charged with violation of Title 50, Section 34, U.S. Code (Espionage) on July 17, 1950. ETHEL GREENGLASS ROSENBERG was arrested on August 11, 1950 and charged with the above violation. On August 17, 1950, ETHEL GREENGLASS ROSENBERG and JULIUS ROSENBERG were indicted for conspiracy to commit espionage by the Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, New York. On August 24, 1950, the above individuals pled innocent to the indictment. ETHEL GREENGLASS ROSENBERG and JULIUS ROSENBERG are currently on trial in the Federal Court of the Southern District of New York in connection with the above mentioned case.

Confidential Informant New York City T-1, of known reliability, advised in 1944 that JULIUS ROSENBERG, 10 Monroe Street, New York City, was, at that time a member of the Communist Party.

It is to be noted that JULIUS and ETHEL GREENGLASS ROSENBERG, mentioned above, resided at 10 Monroe Street, New York City.

It is to be noted that the Attorney General of the United States has declared that the Communist Party, U.S.A., comes within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[REDACTED]

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b7D

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[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7C b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C b7D

stated that the only question in his mind regarding the employee's loyalty would be the degree of his association with ETHEL GREENGLASS and whether or not he had any continued association with her in late years. He stated that he had read that Mrs. ETHEL GREENGLASS ROSENBERG is under indictment for conspiracy to commit espionage.

[REDACTED] b7C b7D

[REDACTED] advised that he was of the opinion that the employee must have known ETHEL GREENGLASS at the time of the above mentioned labor dispute. He stated that both GREENGLASS and GOLDBERG were leaders in this strike at the [REDACTED] that they both came from the same part of New York City; and that they both appeared to have mutual associates. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C b7D

[REDACTED] advised that he does not recall the employee. b7C b7D

[REDACTED] b7C b7D

[REDACTED] advised that he does not recall the employee. b7C b7D

[REDACTED] b7C b7D

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Concerning ETHEL GREENGLASS, it is to be noted that she and her husband, JULIUS ROSENBERG, have been previously mentioned in this report relative to their indictment for conspiracy to commit espionage.

Federal Works Agency
Works Projects Administration
New York, New York

D/S

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] volunteered the information that he recalled JULIUS ROSENBERG as a resident in the neighborhood and that one of his [REDACTED] children had attended a Public School with ROSENBERG. He stated that as far as he knows, the employee was never closely associated with ROSENBERG.

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] volunteered the information that she was acquainted with JULIUS ROSENBERG when he was a boy residing in the neighborhood. She stated that IRVING GOLDBERG was not closely associated with ROSENBERG at the time she knew them.

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG was known in the neighborhood where he and the employee resided. He said that ROSENBERG was of a different age and did not associate with the members of the group of which he and the employee were members. He stated that he knows of no association between the employee and ROSENBERG's wife, ETHEL GREENGLASS, but advised that he probably recalls her living in that neighborhood.

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b7c

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[REDACTED]

b7c b7D

OK

[REDACTED] volunteered that he, as well as the employee, knew JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife, ETHEL GREENGLASS, during the period the ROSENBERGS resided in the neighborhood of the Lavanburg Homes. He said that the ROSENBERGS belonged to a different age group than either the employee or himself and therefore he and the employee did not associate with the ROSENBERGS.

b7c b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c b7D

OK

Education

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c b7D

OK

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 121-10203

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[REDACTED] o/s
b7c b7D

The report of SA EDWARD E. KACHELHOFFER dated July 3, 1950 at St. Louis, entitled, "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE - R", indicates that ROSENBERG'S personnel file at the Civilian Personnel Records Branch, AGO, Department of the Army, indicates ROSENBERG listed Dr. ABRAHAM GOLDFELD, 140 Baruch Place, New York, New York, Director, Lavanburg Homes, as a reference.

A review of the files of the case entitled, "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESPIONAGE - R", reflects that Mrs. GREENGLASS advised Special Agents RAYMOND P. WORTH and EDWIN R. TULLY on June 16, 1950 that while living at Albuquerque, New Mexico, the only individuals visiting her were the wives of the GIs who were stationed at the army base with her husband, and people that she had worked with. She mentioned, among others, that one SPARKIE or SPARKY, not further identified, visited her there.

Reference is made to Washington Field teletype dated February 27, 1951 reflecting information contained in the House Committee on Un-American Activities files. A review of the "Daily Worker" issue of March 13, 1936, page 2, column 4, reflects an article entitled, "May Strikers Will Picket Tomorrow". This article indicated that Local 1250 of the Department Store Employees Union-AFL was requesting aid in picketing May's Department Store in Brooklyn the following Saturday. o/s

The article further reflected that on the previous Tuesday, five pickets were arrested after a line of thirty strikers and sympathizers had picketed for ten minutes at May's Department Store. The five arrested were:

JACK HARRIS
IRVING GOLDBERG
JACK WINKLER
PAT O'SHEA
LEON DANIELS

and were charged with disorderly conduct. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 121-10203

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (cont.)

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C b7D

For the Bureau's information it is to be noted that Confidential Informant New York City T-1 advised, relative to JULIUS ROSENBERG'S membership in the Communist Party

[REDACTED]

(c)

b1

121

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/11/50

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: MARVIN HERMAN KLAYTON
Aka Marvin Herman Klasky
Electronic Engineer (General) - Applicant
Signal Corps Center and Fort Monmouth
Department of the Army
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

86-1840CV
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/16/87 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

ReBulet to Newark 11/27/50.

The records of the Civilian Personnel Branch, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, made available by Mrs. ADA STOUT, reflect that MARVIN KLAYTON was tendered probational appointment, effective 10/30/50, as Electronic Engineer (General), GS-12, \$6,400 per annum, at the Signal Corps Electronic Warfare Center, Fort Monmouth.

In addition, she advised that a Notification of Personnel Actions, contained in the file, reflects that KLAYTON resigned effective 10/27/50 as Electronic Engineer (General), GS-11, from the Project Control Branch, Watson Laboratories, Air Materiel Command, Red Bank, New Jersey. He listed his reason for resignation as "to accept appointment at Fort Monmouth."

[REDACTED]

Refn Army Intel

[REDACTED]

Refn Army Intel

[REDACTED]

cc: Washington Field

NK 121-2732
RCV:CP

Refn Army Intel
SE 16/128
RECORDED - 126
INDEXED - 126
DEC 12 1950
25814-2

51 FEB 1 1951

NK 121-2732

[REDACTED] *Refer Army Intel*

[REDACTED] *Refer Army Intel*

A review of the Newark Indices failed to reflect any additional information concerning KLAYTON except that during the course of the investigation concerning MORTON SOBELL, ESPIONAGE - R, KLAYTON was interviewed, inasmuch as he had attended CCNY during the same period as SOBELL.

During this interview, KLAYTON advised that he did not recall MORTON SOBELL as an individual or by name and that he has had no contact with SOBELL subsequent to his graduation from CCNY. Photographs of JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL were displayed to KLAYTON. He recognized the photograph of ROSENBERG, but was unable to state where he had seen that individual previously. It is noted that JULIUS ROSENBERG also attended CCNY during the same period as KLAYTON and is presently in custody awaiting trial on charges of espionage.

[REDACTED] contain no information pertinent to this investigation. *b7D*

[REDACTED] were checked, but they contained no reference to the applicant. *b7D*

In view of the above information, no further investigation is being conducted by the Newark Office and the matter is being considered RUC.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

NY FILE NO. 121-10648

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 5/7/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/16, 27, 3/3, 14; 5/1/51	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM P. FITZPATRICK
TITLE AARON HELLER Electric Engineer Naval Ordnance Laboratory Department of the Navy Silver Spring, Maryland			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WILLIAM DANZIGER, a listed reference of HELLER, advised that they associated professionally and socially 1943 - 1950, and from 1948 until DANZIGER left Washington, D.C. DANZIGER reported as a Communist Party member who forwarded letters from MORTON SOBELL, convicted espionage agent, to designated individuals. T-1 and T-2 do not know HELLER.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bureau letters to New York, 2/13/51, 2/26/51, 3/2/51 and 3/22/51.

AGENCY *Memorandum*
REQ. NO. *127-58*
REP'T FORW. *2-11-51*
BY *pey*

86-1840CV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *9/16/88* BY *3042 PWT/lmw*

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED: *Edward A. Schuler*

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
(7)-Bureau (121-26165)

1-New York

5 AUG 25 1951

RECEIVED DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

121-26165-23

MAY 10 1951

**RECORDED-2
INDEXED-2**

EX. - 106

NY 121-10648

Confidential Informant New York City T-1, of known reliability, who is an admitted former member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. advised on September 7, 1950 that WILLIAM DANZIGER joined the Navy Department cell of the Communist Party shortly after DANZIGER'S return from California in 1945. The informant stated that DANZIGER was active in the Navy Department cell of the Communist Party until the time the informant left Washington, D. C. in the summer of 1948. T-1 recalled attending two meetings and possibly more of the Navy Department cell of the Communist Party that were held between 1945 and 1948 at the home of WILLIAM DANZIGER in Washington, D.C.

OK [Confidential Informant New York City T-2, of known reliability also a former Communist Party member at Washington, D. C., advised on September 7, 1950 that WILLIAM DANZIGER was a member of the Navy Department cell of the Communist Party after DANZIGER'S return from the West Coast in 1945.

Confidential Informant New York City T-1 advised on July 20, 1950 that JULIUS ROSENBERG on several occasions attempted to recruit the informant into a Soviet Espionage Network.

Concerning JULIUS ROSENBERG, it is to be noted that ROSENBERG was convicted of conspiracy to commit Espionage on March 29, 1951 in the Southern District of New York. On March 3, 1951 ROSENBERG was sentenced to death for this offense.

Confidential Informant New York City T-1 also advised that ROSENBERG had inquired of him on two occasions as to the work of WILLIAM DANZIGER, the first time around the middle of 1944 while DANZIGER was still working in California and the second time, sometime after the conclusion of the war when DANZIGER returned to work in Washington, D. C. in 1945.

The informant did not know whether DANZIGER had ever been approached by ROSENBERG for confidential information. The informant also advised that WILLIAM DANZIGER was a close friend of MORTON SOBELL.

WILLIAM DANZIGER, on August 28, 1950, advised that he was ever a member of the Communist Party. He indicated he never furnished and never was requested to furnish confidential information to ROSENBERG, SOBELL, or anyone else. DANZIGER could not recall having seen JULIUS ROSENBERG since they

NY 121-10648

graduated from college together in 1938. DANZIGER stated he had received a couple of letters from SOBELL while SOBELL was in Mexico City in June and July of 1950, but DANZIGER stated the letters were purely social in content.

Concerning MORTON ~~SOBELL~~, it should be noted that SOBELL was convicted of conspiracy to commit Espionage on March 29, 1951 in United States Court, Southern District of New York. On March 5, 1951 SOBELL was sentenced to 30 years in prison for this offense.

WILLIAM DANZIGER, when subsequently interviewed on March 2, 1951, recalled seeing JULIUS ROSENBERG in May and July, 1950; however, DANZIGER claimed the visits were in connection with obtaining sub-contracting work for his employer.

WILLIAM DANZIGER testified in the ^{NY}~~JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG~~ MORTON SOBELL Espionage Trial on March 16, 1951. He testified that he received two letters from SOBELL while SOBELL was in Mexico City in June and July, 1950. He stated SOBELL used an alias on the envelopes and directed the letters to DANZIGER'S place of employment, ACADEMY ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CORPORATION, 4849 Broadway, New York City. DANZIGER testified that SOBELL requested DANZIGER to forward certain enclosures contained in the letter to persons designated by SOBELL. DANZIGER testified he complied with the requests of SOBELL.

Confidential Informants New York City T-1 and T-2, mentioned previously, advised that AARON HELLER is not known to them.

NY 121-10648

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the Report of SA WILLIAM P. FITZPATRICK, dated May 7, 1951 at New York, New York, are as follows:

New York City T-1:

MAX ELITCHER, 164-18 72nd Avenue,
Flushing, New York, contacted by
SA VINCENT J. CAHILL.

o/s

[New York City T-2:

HELENE ELITCHER, 164-18 72nd Avenue,
Flushing, New York.

WILLIAM DANZIGER was interviewed on May 1, 1951
by SA CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN and the writer; on August 28, 1950
by SAS CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN and JAMES T. O'BRIEN; and on
March 2, 1951 by SAS WILLIAM NORTON and JOHN HARRINGTON.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NY 3-1, 30
NY 2-1

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

NY

FILE NO. **121-10715** **MEN**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 5/2/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/26, 3/5, 12, 22, 26-28, 31; 4/6, 7	REPORT MADE BY GEORGE H. VALENTINE
TITLE JOHN WALTER CORWIN, aka: 9-14, 15-20/51 Jack Walter Cohen, Herman Jack Cohen, Jacob Walter Cohen, Economic Analyst-Appointee, Office of the Quartermaster General, Department of the Army, The Pentagon Building, Washington, D.C.			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="float: left; width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p><i>Photo Amend</i></p> <p>CC TO: <i>NEA</i></p> <p>REQ. REC'D <i>3-14-51</i></p> <p>MAR 23 1951</p> <p>ANS. BY: <i>Swp</i></p> <p><i>Correction</i></p> <p><i>P1 wavy</i></p> <p><i>P2 " "</i></p> <p><i>P7 " "</i></p> <p><i>P8 " "</i></p> <p><i>P10 " "</i></p> <p><i>P14 " "</i></p> <p><i>P20 " "</i></p> </div> <p>Birth not verified. Employment UNRRA verified. Appointee not employed Broadman Library Foundation, but was considered for position and was given trial. Employment not verified "Father's Magazine", Addio Varvill or Vanill, Electromatic Manufacturing Co., or European Phonograph and Radio Co., NYC. Employment verified Fada Radio and Manufacturing Co., NYC. No disloyal information. Residence 315 W. 17th St., and 715 Greenwich St., both NYC, verified. Residence 2922 Cruger Ave., Bronx, NY, verified. Appointee resided 2800 Bronx Park East, Bronx, NY, in 1938.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>Appointee's brother-in-law, LEON MILLER, a government employee, who resided at 2260 Olinville Ave., Bronx, NY and also 2800 Bronx Park East, Bronx, NY. According to acquaintance of LEON MILLER, a [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED] stated MILLER'S father was ISADORE MILLER.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>Appointee graduate CCNY, verified, no disloyal information. Attendance New</p>			<p>71501</p> <p><i>9-16/87</i></p> <p><i>3042 Pwt-DTC</i></p> <p><i>pgs. Cohen, 1, 26, 27 uncl</i></p> <p><i>86-1840 CV</i></p>
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward [illegible]</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>gth</i>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 7 - Bureau (121-27032) - New York		<p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p>121-27032-17</p> <p>RECORDED - 62</p> <p>INDEXED -</p> <p><i>4 cc. to C.S.C.</i></p> <p><i>1 cc. to A.G.</i></p> <p><i>18 75 MAR 21</i></p> <p><i>FOIA MAY 2 1951</i></p>	

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NY 121-10715

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b7D

For the information of the Bureau, the New York files reflect that JEROME EUGENE TARTAKOW, an inmate at the Federal House of Detention, New York City, recently advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG told him that when he (ROSENBERG) was a student at the College of the City of New York, JACK COHEN was the Communist Party representative at the College of the City of New York. COHEN was not further identified by TARTAKOW.

NY 121-10715


ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

ds [TARTAKOW was recontacted at the Federal House of Detention, New York City, and he advised that he knew of no additional information relative to COHEN. It is to be noted that TARTAKOW is a highly confidential source.

+ Mrs
In an effort to identify the COHEN mentioned by ROSENBERG, Mr. MAX ELITCHER and his wife, HELENE ELITCHER, were contacted. SA VINCENT J. CAHILL contacted MAX ELITCHER on April 19 and 20, 1951 and exhibited a photograph of the appointee and the appointee's wife. ELITCHER advised that he did not know either the appointee or his wife and had never heard of them. On April 20, 1951 SA CAHILL contacted Mrs. HELENE ELITCHER, at which time she advised that she does not know the appointee or the appointee's wife. Photographs were not exhibited to Mrs. ELITCHER.

It is to be noted that the ELITCHERS reside at 164-18 72nd Avenue, Flushing, Queens, New York. ELITCHER was a former Communist Party member from about 1939 until 1948 in Washington, D. C. and he attended the College of the City of New York from 1934 until 1938, at which time he received a degree in Electrical Engineering. HELENE ELITCHER was a former Communist Party member in Washington, D. C. from about the end of 1943 until September, 1948 and was employed in the Office of Price Administration and War Department in Washington, D. C. MAX ELITCHER testified as a Government witness in the case involving JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al, recently found guilty on espionage charges.

Unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, no further attempts will be made to identify the above mentioned JACK COHEN.

o/s [

b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 5, 1951

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: BERNARD MARTIN
TECHNICAL WRITER
SIGNAL CORPS
ELECTRONIC WARFARE CENTER
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
FORT MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

9-10-87
3042 pwt-Djc
pg. 1 incl.
86-1840 CV

Re Bureau letter to Newark dated March 26, 1951 entitled BERNARD MARTIN, RADIO ENGINEER, WATSON LABORATORIES, DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE, RED BANK, NEW JERSEY, LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

Investigation discloses that Watson Laboratories during March of 1951 completed movement of its personnel and facilities to Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York. Inquiry at the Signal Corps, Engineer Laboratories, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey reflects that many former Watson employees have transferred to Fort Monmouth and that BERNARD MARTIN is now employed at Fort Monmouth in the above captioned capacity.

For the information of the Albany Office a preliminary inquiry was initiated by reference letter based upon information obtained in the case of AARON HYMAN COLEMAN, ESPIONAGE - R and set forth in report of Special Agent REGINALD C. VINCENT at Newark dated December 14, 1950, copies of which were furnished to the Albany Office. This information indicated that MARTIN formerly resided at the same address as AARON COLEMAN. A Personal History Statement completed by MARTIN May 10, 1948 reflects that MARTIN resided care of O'HARA, Vreeland Place, Port-Au-Peck, New Jersey from May to November of 1947.

During the investigation of COLEMAN, [REDACTED]

Investigation of AARON COLEMAN was based on his association with MORTON SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, convicted Russian espionage agents.

CC: ALBANY
NEW YORK

RECORDED - 63

INDEXED - 63

1121-27950-3
APR 6 1951

RCV/mjc
121-3028 6 OCT 13 1951

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU** FILE NO. **121-18284**

OFFICE OF ORIGIN Washington, D. C.	DATE 5/17/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/5, 7-11, 14, 16, 19, 21, 22-26, 28, 29/51	REPORT MADE BY MARION E. CHEEK MEC-EAK
NAME EDITH ROBINS Was Goldman, Aka. Mrs. Morton Robins Information & Editorial Specialist - Appointee Public Health Service			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
DIVISION OF ORIGIN National Institute of Health Federal Security Agency Washington, D. C.			
<div style="float: right; text-align: right; padding-right: 20px;"> 3042 pwr BFC pgs - 1, 17, 18 uncl. 86-1840 CV 9-10/87 </div> <p>Employments verified. No information pertaining to loyalty in personnel files. Associates, fellow workers, supervisors and neighbors consider appointee loyal. Appointee and husband active in Washington Ethical Society, a non-sectarian, religious organization.</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 80px; margin: 10px 0;"></div> <p>In 1946, another reliable confidential informant reported that Mrs. MORTON ROBINS, 1515 20th St., N.W., employed by the U. S. Public Health Service, was a current active member of the Washington Bookshop Association, with dues last paid on 12-14-46. Appointee resided at 1515 20th St., N.W. from April 1946 to May 1947, and was employed by the U. S. Public Health Service during that period. The Washington Bookshop Association has been designated by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The name EDITH GOLDMAN, 2819 Ordway St., N.W., appeared in a bookshop which was</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED [Signature]		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
DISTRIBUTION 121-29435-2		RECORDED - 104	
121-29435-2		RECORDED - 104	

[Handwritten notes and signatures in left margin, including "Hedrick" and "Purvis"]

b7D

121-1628

Handwritten notes:
Sister of Max Elitcher
from wife of
Julius Rosenberg
and wife of Max Elitcher

obtained in a search of the premises occupied by MAX and HELEN ELITCHER, 164-18 72nd Ave., Flushing, New York. MAX ELITCHER admitted to Bureau Agents at this time that he was a Communist Party member and that he was a contact of JULIUS ROSENBERG from 1944 to 1948, and that ROSENBERG had tried to recruit him into an espionage ring. ROSENBERG was convicted of espionage in a Federal Court in New York City in 1951 and sentenced to death. The significance of the names in this notebook is unknown. Appointee resided at 2819 Ordway St., N.W., from 4-1-42 until 4-1-46. Records of Washington T-1, another Governmental Agency which conducts personnel and intelligence investigations, contained no pertinent information. Appointee unknown to Washington T-2, T-3, T-4, T-5, and T-6, all of known reliability, who are in a position to furnish information concerning Communist Party members and Communist activity in the Washington, D. C. Area. No record of appointee at Washington T-7 and T-8, other Governmental Agencies which conduct personnel and intelligence investigations. No record of appointee at HQ.

Appointee's sister, MIRIAM GOLDMAN, was investigated under Executive Order 9835 during 1948.

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 121-29415
Bureau letter, May 2, 1951.

170

121-29415

8 8

[REDACTED]

stated he considers both appointee and her husband extremely intelligent individuals and that he has really enjoyed his association with them. [REDACTED] stated he knows of absolutely no reason to question the loyalty of either appointee or her husband.

[REDACTED]

b7c b7d

During a previous investigation, on July 20, 1950, one MAX ELITCHER, 164-18 72nd Street, Flushing, New York, was interviewed by Special Agents VINCENT J. CAHILL, JAMES T. O'BRIEN, ROBERT F. ROYAL and EDWARD F. MCCARTHY. During the course of this interview, ELITCHER admitted to the above agents that he was a member of the Communist Party and that he was a contact of JULIUS ROSENBERG, from 1944 to 1948, and admitted that ROSENBERG had attempted to recruit him into an espionage ring. It should be noted JULIUS ROSENBERG was convicted of espionage in Federal Court in New York City in 1951 and has been sentenced to death. A search of the premises of the ELITCHER residence, under a written waiver, was made by the above-named agents. Among the items found in this search was a notebook captioned "This handy little memory jogger" put out by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. The name EDITH GOLDMAN, 2819 Ordway Street, N.W., appeared in this notebook.

The files of Washington T-1, a Governmental Agency which conducts personnel and intelligence investigations, contained no information pertinent to this investigation.

Washington T-2, T-3, T-4, T-5, and T-6, all of known reliability, who, over a long period of time, have furnished considerable information concerning Communist Party members and Communist Party activity in the Washington area, advised they do not know the appointee.

The above informants declined to furnish a signed statement or to appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

121 - 25 - 2

121 - 25 - 2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Bureau**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT Washington, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 11/26/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/16, 19/51	REPORT MADE BY ALBERT H. SOLOMON, JR. AHS- EAK
TITLE LOUIS PESS Employee Relations Officer Civilian Personnel Section Bureau of Supplies and Accounts			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Department of the Navy
Washington, D. C.
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

When employee and wife approached by FBI for information concerning WILLIAM DANZIGER in connection with an official investigation of DANZIGER, both acknowledged that they were acquainted with him and that they possessed information concerning him, but both declined to furnish such information to the FBI.

- RUC -

Reference: **86-1840 cv** Bulet to WFO dated October 31, 1951.

3042 pwt-DTC
pgs. 1, 1A, 2 uncl.
9/10/87

EMERSON

*ICC AB
4cc cs*

W

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

R.B. Hood

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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7 - Bureau (121-29530)
WFO (121-18352)
65 JAN 4 1952

121-29530-30
NO. 27 1951

RECORDED - 90
INDEXED - 90

7209

LOUIS PESS
Employee Relations Officer
Civilian Personnel Section
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts
Department of the Navy
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

November 26, 1951
Washington, D. C.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

o/s [Mrs. ANN PESS, wife of the employee, was interviewed at her home, 1201 Trenton Place, SE, Washington, on July 6, 1951, by Special Agents FRANCIS J. DUANE and HOWARD FLETCHER, JR., of the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mrs. PESS was advised that the FBI was conducting an investigation of WILLIAM DANZIGER and she was asked for information concerning DANZIGER, particularly that bearing on his loyalty and patriotism. She advised that she had met Mrs. DANZIGER, wife of WILLIAM DANZIGER, at Hunter College, New York City, during the late 1930's, and that she considers both WILLIAM DANZIGER and his wife to be friends of hers. She stated that she could furnish no information of assistance to the FBI concerning the DANZIGERS. Mrs. PESS was asked if she knew WILLIAM DANZIGER to be a Communist and she answered in the negative. She was then asked if she had been a Communist. She denied this and declined to answer any further questions, whereupon the interview was concluded.

MRS LOUIS PESS, the employee, was interviewed immediately thereafter, by the same agents, at his office in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, in the Navy Annex, Arlington, Virginia. He was informed that his wife had been solicited for information and had declined to furnish any information in addition to that set forth above. PESS then telephoned a person represented to be his wife and confirmed that the agents had contacted her.

WILLIAM DANZIGER was identified to PESS as the person who had recently testified in the espionage trial of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBEL, who were recently convicted 671017

in the United States District Court in New York City, for conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the U.S.S.R. and against the United States. PESS advised that he was aware of DANZIGER's testimony and he was then asked for information concerning DANZIGER. PESS stated that he knew DANZIGER and that he had information concerning him but that a condition existed in his mind that he would have to resolve before he would furnish that information to the government. PESS explained that DANZIGER had been a friend of his for many years and that there was no question in his mind that DANZIGER was anything other than a loyal and patriotic citizen. PESS declined to answer specific inquiries concerning WILLIAM DANZIGER or furnish any other information until he could resolve the question that existed in his mind. He stated that he would consider the matter over the week-end and thereafter inform the agents of his decision as to whether he would or would not divulge the information he possessed concerning WILLIAM DANZIGER.

PESS stated that if the agents had inquired concerning one of his former co-workers at the Navy Department he would furnish information concerning such a person without hesitation. He was thereupon asked if he were acquainted with PAULINE GOLDMAN, a former employee of the Navy Department. PESS acknowledged that he knew PAULINE GOLDMAN and added that she had worked in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts where he is employed but that she had resigned her position after a conference with the Navy Security Officer assigned to this Bureau. He denied knowing any reason why PAULINE GOLDMAN had resigned after this conference.

PESS was then requested to detail his association with PAULINE GOLDMAN during the period both he and GOLDMAN were employed by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. He declined, stating that the same condition existed in his mind as when he was asked to furnish information concerning WILLIAM DANZIGER.

o/s PESS was thereupon reminded that he had only a few moments before offered to furnish without hesitancy any information in his possession concerning any person with whom he had been employed in the Navy Department. He admitted then that he had contradicted himself by refusing to answer questions concerning PAULINE GOLDMAN, who was a former fellow employee, and he was at a complete loss to explain this contradiction. The interview was then concluded.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

CV. FILE NO. 121-1643

REPORT MADE AT CLEVELAND	DATE WHEN MADE 6/11/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/16, 19, 31/51; 6/2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9/51	REPORT MADE BY EDWIN C. JONES <div style="text-align: right;">AEN</div>
TITLE ELEANORE ELIZABETH WILKINS Librarian Flight Propulsion Research Laboratory National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics Cleveland, Ohio			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

refer NASA

71 0/15

Employee admitted infrequent social contact with PERL. PERL indicted for Perjury, March 13, 1951, by Federal Grand Jury in New York investigating Atomic Bomb Espionage.

620

Neighbors, acquaintances, and fellow employees do not question her loyalty. Confidential Informants of the Cleveland Office had no information concerning employee.

86-1840 CV

*3042 fwt-DTC
pgs. 1-3 uncl.
9/11/87*

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to Cleveland dated May 10, 1951.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑦ - Bureau (121-29792) (AMSD) 1 - Cleveland	<div style="text-align: center;"> 121-29792-5 JUN 12 1951 </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> RECORDED - 111 INDEXED - 111 </div>
31 AUG 22 1951 <i>F160</i>	<i>121-29792-5</i> <i>6/11</i> <i>17</i> <i>25</i>

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0/5

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

refer
NASA

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

[REDACTED]

0/5

WILLIAM PERL, with alias WITTER PERL, was indicted on March 13, 1951 by a Federal Grand Jury at New York. The indictment charged PERL with four counts of Perjury in connection with testimony that he gave on August 18 and September 11, 1950, in which he denied any acquaintance with JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL, who were, at the time of PERL'S indictment, on trial in New York charged with conspiracy to commit espionage to the detrimental of the national defense of the United States and for the advantage of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic. The charges against ROSENBERG and SOBELL involved the transmission to Russia of information relating to the development and manufacture of atomic weapons. Subsequently, on May 29, 1951, JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife, ETHEL ROSENBERG, and MORTON SOBELL were found guilty as charged. JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife were sentenced on April 5, 1951 to death and MORTON SOBELL was sentenced to thirty years in a Federal penitentiary with the recommendation that he not be considered for parole.

refer
NASA

0/5

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/23/51

SAC, PHILADELPHIA

Subject: JOSEPH CHERSON
Parachute Services Company
Olathe Air Force Base
Department of the Air Force
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

3042 pwt-DTC
pgs. 1, 2 uncl
86-1840 CV
9/11/87

Period April 12, 13, and 16, 1951.

AT HARRISBURG, PA.

[REDACTED]

AT MIDDLETOWN, PA.

[REDACTED]

refer
OST

b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

100-29973-

1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/11/87 BY 1043

4/23/51

b7c
b7D

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, recently convicted of the espionage statute in the United States District Court, New York City.

b7C
b7D

HERBERT SMITH; BLANCHE KORSHORE; DORA DEMBLER, and OLIVE SATHAN.

b7C
b7D

The indices of the Philadelphia office were checked for information relative to ~~subject~~ with negative results.

refer
air
ref

92-29870

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (121-30884)

DATE: September 28, 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ROBERT SCHAFFER
Commerce; LGE86-1840 CV
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/11/87 BY 3042 Jut-DSC

There are attached hereto the original and six copies of the report of SA JOHN JOSEPH MULHERN, dated 9/28/51, at New York, New York, in the above matter.

In the event the Bureau desires to make them available to the Loyalty Hearing Board, there are enclosed herewith, seven copies of the photograph of the applicant with DAVID GREENGLASS and HY ADLER, taken in October, 1944, according to Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS, 265 Rivington Street, New York City, who made the original photograph available. Mrs. GREENGLASS advised that she met the applicant and his wife on several occasions, socially, but that she does not believe he was connected in any way with espionage activities, nor was he Communistically inclined. In view of the interview with DAVID GREENGLASS conducted by the Philadelphia Office, comments of Mrs. GREENGLASS have not been incorporated in NY report on this case.

WFO teletype dated 7/10/51, sets forth information that one ROBERT SCHAFFER, 1355 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York, signed CPNP for BEGUN, page 1544, on October 3, 1941. Inquiry at 1355 Grand Concourse reflects this individual was man in early thirties with wife and child, and the applicant at this time was residing in Brooklyn, unmarried, and attending school.

As suggested in Bulet of 7/12/51, [redacted] as contacted during this investigation and it was determined that the [redacted]

Washington Field

Encs: (14)

JJM:CMD
121-11777

EX-1

62 NOV 30 1951
F429

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INDEXED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

NY FILE NO. 121-11777 CMI

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/28/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/30; 7/6, 9, 18; 8/9, 15, 16, 17; 22; 9/4, 7, 12, 21	REPORT MADE BY JOHN JOSEPH MULHERN
TITLE ROBERT SCHAFFER aka Ruby (Sensitive) Chemist-Applicant, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Education Brooklyn College 1938-43 reflects no disloyal information. Former employer and neighbors, Brooklyn, N.Y., regard as loyal. Former associate at Los Alamos advises both knew GREENGLASS but that SCHAFFER indicated no disloyal tendencies. Applicant registered ALP in 1943 and wife, EDITH P. SCHAFFER registered ALP 1943-44. Mother, father and brother registered ALP 1941-42, as did father in 1937. No disloyal data reflected in local agency and informant check. No credit or criminal record New York City.

- RUC -

References:

Bulet to Washington Field, 6/19/51.
Albuquerque letter to Washington Field, 7/3/51.
New York teletype to Newark, 7/18/51.
New York letter to Philadelphia, 8/22/51.

*1cc - AR - CPH
12-15-51-01*

*3042 fwt-Dtc
pgs 1, 1a, 6-8 Uncl*

*CC - REC - photo
OAB 1-15-52*

86-1840 CV

7208/11/87

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edmund Schmidt</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		ENCLOSURE	RECORDED - 119
⑦ - Bureau (121-30884) 1 - Washington Field (Info.) 1 - New York <i>4cc and 1cc of</i>		RECEIVED OCT 1 1951 <i>10</i>	INDEXED EX - 3

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ROBERT SCHAFFER

Also known as Ruby
(Sensitive) Chemist - Applicant
National Bureau of Standards
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

September 28, 1951
New York, New York

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

This investigation is based upon information furnished by DAVID GREENGLASS in March, 1951, to the effect that in 1944 and 1945 at the request of JULIUS ROSENBERG, he compiled a list of individuals working on the Los Alamos Atom Bomb Project whom he believed to be ideologically suited for recruitment into the Soviet espionage system, and that he recalls that ROBERT SCHAFFER was one of these individuals. He further advised that he furnished this list to JULIUS ROSENBERG in January, 1945 and to HARRY GOLD on June 3, 1945, at Albuquerque, New Mexico, at the request of his Soviet Espionage Superior, ANATOLE A. YAKOVLEV, and that he gave GOLD three or four pages of typewritten information which GOLD turned over to YAKOVLEV on his return to New York City soon thereafter.

JULIUS ROSENBERG, DAVID GREENGLASS, and HARRY GOLD were convicted in Federal Court on violation of the Espionage Law, the Overt Acts of which took place about the time that GREENGLASS and SCHAFFER were stationed at Los Alamos, New Mexico..

NY 121-11777

9/5

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

Miscellaneous

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

NY 121-11777

0/5

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

A review of the files of Confidential Informant New York City T-1, another Government agency which maintains personnel files, reflects that RUBY, who is also known as ROBERT SCHAFFER, was employed by the International Hormones, Incorporated in June, 1941, and that he worked there until his induction into the Army in February, 1944. He was married on June 28, 1942, at which time he moved from 1507 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, to 2511 Avenue I, Brooklyn, and at the time he entered the Army he was residing at 615 Crown Street, Brooklyn, New York. The files of this informant contain no information concerning the applicant's loyalty to the United States, aside from the fact that he served in the United States Army.

[REDACTED] b7D

reflect that ROBERT SCHAFFER was born on March 8, 1920, in Brooklyn, New York, the son of HERMAN SCHAFFER, age 37, boiler maker, and ESTHER MINSK, age 28, a housewife, both of whom were born in Russia.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (121-33365)

DATE: December 10, 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: SAMUEL PODGOR
NAVY
LGE

Rebulet to NY dated 9/27/51.

Attached hereto is the original and six copies of the report of SA HENRY L. BROTHERTON, dated 12/10/51, at NY, in above captioned matter.

It is to be noted that the Bureau file number 65-58805, in case entitled, "EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was; ESPIONAGE - R", reflects that the applicant was a member of a special detachment of the US Army and was assigned to the Theoretical Physics Div. of the Laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, from September 1944 to December 1945, and the applicant worked directly under Dr. FUCHS during this period.

It is to be noted that NY teletype to the Bureau and Albuquerque dated 3/5/51, re "JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al; ESPIONAGE - R", (Bufile 65-58236) reflects that DAVID GREENGLASS stated that one SIDNEY METZGER, ASN 32927949, was a possible espionage subject.

Encls. (7)

HLB:HED
121-12642ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSUREINDEXED 134
RECORDED 134

EX-15 SE-15

DEC 11 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-14-87 BY 3042 PWT/AR

86-18402V

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 1/9/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/15,21;12/5, 11,20/51	REPORT MADE BY JOHN G. SLATER
TITLE BENSON ZWEIG, aka "Bennie" Business Specialist - Appointee Office of International Trade Department of Commerce Washington, D.C.			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYERS
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>#1 (Stamp P1) B</p> </div> <div style="width: 65%;"> <p>o/s [Investigation initiated at request of Department of Commerce, Loyalty Board. DAVID GREENGLASS advised in 1951 that he prepared list of prospective espionage recruits while at Los Alamos, New Mexico in 1944 and 1945 at request of JULIUS ROSENBERG. List furnished to ROSENBERG and HARRY GOLD, who in turn submitted it to YAKOVLEV of Soviet Consulate in NYC.</p> <p>[REDACTED] b7c [REDACTED] b7D o/s [REDACTED] where appointee was a self-styled "liberal". [REDACTED] believes appointee loyal.</p> </div> </div>			
DECLASSIFIED ON 7-14-87 BY 304240-106 - RUC -			
REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Washington Field, 11/6/51. Washington Field teletype to New York, 11/15/51. Albuquerque letter to Washington Field, 11/15/51. Richmond teletype to New York, 11/27/51. New York teletypes to Philadelphia, 1/4/52 and 1/5/51.			
CC TO: NACG Army REQ. REC'D 7-28-69 AUG 19 1969 ANS. BY: EL ACE			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Donald Schmitt</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE			
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
7 - Bureau (121-33715) 1 - Washington Field (Info.) 1 - New York (121-13015)		121-33715-28 JAN 10 1952	
FEB 15 1952		RECORDED - 157 INDEXED - 157 EX-5	

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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

BENSON ZWEIG, also known as
"Bennie"
Business Specialist - Appointee
Office of International Trade
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
January 9, 1952
New York, New York

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

O/S [This investigation was initiated at the
specific request of the Department of Commerce Loyalty
Board.

In February of 1951 DAVID GREENGLASS, when interviewed by representatives of the the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with another investigation, advised that at the request of JULIUS ROSENBERG in 1944 and 1945, GREENGLASS prepared a list of names of individuals who were employed at the Los Alamos, New Mexico, Atom Bomb project, whom he considered as "possible Soviet espionage recruits", including the name of the appointee, BENSON ZWEIG. GREENGLASS stated that the individuals whom he listed were not known to be Communists, but he had formed the opinion through living or working with them at Los Alamos that they were "liberal and believed in a welfare state, and ideologically suited for recruitment into the Soviet espionage system."

GREENGLASS asserted that he furnished the names of these individuals to JULIUS ROSENBERG in January of 1945, and to HARRY GOLD in June of 1945. HARRY GOLD in turn, shortly thereafter, submitted the list to ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV of the Soviet Consulate in New York, New York. YAKOVLEV is no longer in the United States.

NY 121-13015

JULIUS ROSENBERG, DAVID GREENGLASS and HARRY GOLD were convicted in Federal Court on violation of the Espionage Law, the overt acts of which took place about the time that GREENGLASS and BENSON ZWEIG were stationed at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

On March 5, 1951, BENSON ZWEIG was interviewed by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at which time he advised that he first met DAVID GREENGLASS when he was assigned to the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico, in January of 1945. From January, 1945 until he was ordered to El Paso, Texas, for discharge from the Army, in March of 1946, Mr. ZWEIG said, the bunk to which he was assigned was adjacent to the bunk occupied by GREENGLASS. Mr. ZWEIG asserted that GREENGLASS was "quite a talker" and often spoke of the progress made by "organized labor" and the "laboring class" in the United States. He said that he agreed with GREENGLASS in GREENGLASS' praise of the progress made by the "workers" in the United States. Mr. ZWEIG advised that GREENGLASS also praised the Russians for their "progress and their accomplishments" during the war (World War II), and that he, the appointee, was sympathetic toward Russia in 1945, which feeling, according to Mr. ZWEIG, was the popular view at that time.

The appointee stated that because of his agreement with GREENGLASS regarding "labor matters" and his "sympathy for Russia", he believes that GREENGLASS must have thought that he, the appointee, was in agreement on other matters concerning Russia and Communism. Mr. ZWEIG said, however, that he was never approached by GREENGLASS or anyone else to join the Communist Party or to furnish any information or material for the aid or use of Russia. He said that he is not now and has never been a member of or in sympathy with the Communist Party or any organization which supports Communism, and that he does not associate with anyone known to him to be a Communist.

NY 121-13015

Mr. ZWEIG added that he has not seen GREENGLASS since leaving Los Alamos in 1946, and that he does not know JULIUS ROSENBERG.

The Communist Party has been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

[REDACTED] advised that he knew BENSON ZWEIG [REDACTED]

o/s [REDACTED] He said that he was quite well acquainted with Mr. ZWEIG [REDACTED] but that he had not seen the appointee since [REDACTED] b7c b7D

[REDACTED] asserted that the appointee had mentioned that he had been stationed at Los Alamos, New Mexico, during 1945, but that Mr. ZWEIG refused to discuss the nature of his duties or the work in which he was engaged. b7c b7D

[REDACTED] advised that BENSON ZWEIG described himself as a "liberal" in general discussions which they had had concerning "labor problems and international affairs." He said, for example, that the appointee contended that the United States and Soviet Russia were equally at fault for the b7c b7D

SECURITY INFORMATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	DATE WHEN MADE 2/25/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/8,11,12,13,19/52	REPORT MADE BY PHILIP T. BASHER, SA PTB:nlk
TITLE RITA JEANNE MORIN, nee Sohns, Aka Mrs. Edward Peter Morin, Jr. Engineering Draftsman (Electrical)-Appointee Bureau of Reclamation, Columbia Basin Project U. S. Department of Interior, Coulee Dam, Washington.			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><i>o/s</i> [</p> <p><i>o/s</i> [</p> </div> <div style="width: 65%;"> <p>Appointee born Oakland, Calif., on 10/18/25. Appointee has been an acquaintance of HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET since 12/43. SHOIKET reported to be a member of the Industrial 16-B Branch of the CP, New York City, in the latter part of 1942. JULIUS ROSENBERG, convicted espionage agent, was reported to have been a member of same CP Branch. Fellow employees, neighbors, and references consider appointee to be loyal. No loyalty information [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED] no information identifiable with appointee. <i>b7D</i></p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">- HUC -</p> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><i>9-14-87</i> <i>3042 PART - JAR</i> <i>#86-18400 ✓</i> <i>Pgs 1-5 were reviewed for</i> <i>classification + cor.</i> <i>correct unclass</i> <i>pgs 1, 5,</i></p> </div>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. A. Anderson</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<p>121-35043-15</p> <p>FEB 27 1952</p> <p>31</p>	
<p>7 - Bureau (121-35043)</p> <p>1 - Seattle (121-2346)</p> <p><i>Rec to CSC</i></p> <p><i>1 cc to AG</i></p>		<p>EX - 106</p> <p>RECORDED - 111</p> <p>111 - DEVEN</p>	

65 APR 8 1952

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

SE 121-2346

CHARLES W. ZACK, 805 Pine St., Coulee Dam, Washington, Civil Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.
CHARLES E. YANWOOD, 1102 Central Drive, Coulee Dam, Washington, Architect, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

The following residences were obtained from the appointee's loyalty data form dated September 26, 1950:

February 1947 to September 1950 - 1122 Central Drive, Coulee Dam, Wn.
January 1946 to February 1947 - Girl's Dormitory, Coulee Dam, Wn.
November 1945 to January 1946 - Box 255, Millwood, Wn.
September 1944 to November 1945 - 267 Euclid Avenue, Oakland, Calif.
December 1943 to September 1944 - Northside Dormitory, Vallejo, Calif.
June 1942 to December 1943 - Apartment at California & Brush, San Francisco, California.
October 1941 to June 1942 - Apartment at Oak and Masonic, San Francisco, California.
June 1941 to October 1941 - 514 Haight St., San Francisco, Calif.
September 1940 to June 1941 - 1100 Florida St., Richmond, Calif.

II. BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

This investigation is based on information contained in the appointee's personnel file at the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, Ephrata, Washington, which reflects that in applications for Federal employment dated July 3, 1946, and July 2, 1946, the appointee listed HENRY N. SHOIKET, Mechanical Engineer, Mare Island, California, as a reference.

HENRY N. SHOIKET allegedly was a member of Branch 16B, Industrial Division of the Communist Party in the latter part of 1946.

The Communist Party has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

III. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On March 17, 1951, NATHAN SUSSMAN, 56-55 205th St., Bayside, Long Island, New York, an admitted former member of the Young Communist League, Communist Party, USA, and Communist Political Association, advised that an individual named HENRY SHOIKET joined Branch 16B, Industrial Division of the Communist Party, in the latter part of 1942.

SUSSMAN stated that SHOIKET in 1943 was employed by the New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, New York, as a mechanical engineer and was transferred to the Mare Island Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California. He recalled that SHOIKET graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1938 or 1939 and had received a Mechanical Engineering Degree.

SUSSMAN stated that SHOIKET resided in the Astoria Section of

SE 121-2346

o/s [Queens, Long Island, New York, with his parents prior to his transfer to the West Coast in 1943. He stated that SHOIKET was born in Russia, and that his father was a jeweler by profession. He further recalled having visited SHOIKET at his residence on at least one occasion.

SUSSMAN said that the meetings of the 16B Branch were held during the time SHOIKET was a member at the home of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, 10 Monroe St., and that JULIUS ROSENBERG was the chairman at most of the meetings. He stated that he, SUSSMAN, was the secretary - treasurer of the club and that SHOIKET would have had to pay his dues to him at the meetings which were held monthly. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were convicted on March 29, 1951 in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for conspiracy to commit espionage. They were sentenced on April 5, 1951 to the death penalty.

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D
b7C

o/s [REDACTED]

b7D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: MAR 20 1952

TO : Director, FBI (121-35855)
 FROM : SAC, New York (121-13639)
 SUBJECT: GERARD PIEL, aka INDEXED - 160
 FSA
 LGE

The files of the N.Y. office contain a letter from [REDACTED]

In aforementioned letter [REDACTED]

The interview with [REDACTED] set out in this report.

Reference is made to Bulet to New York, dated July 23, 1951, entitled "Scientific American, Internal Security-C", which requests an investigation be instituted relative to this magazine. Inasmuch as the appointee has been president of this magazine since 1947, no investigation has been conducted re his employment with this magazine at its New York City address.

Reference is made to the report of SA WILLIAM P. DIX, dated October 19, 1951, at New York, entitled "RICHARD DENNIS, FLANAGAN, wa. SM-C".

This report sets out that on September 28, 1951, Mr. FLANAGAN and GERARD PIEL, publisher of the "Scientific American", called at the New York Office and stated they would be willing to make available all back copies of the "Scientific American" and volunteered to permit the Bureau to examine "Scientific American" inter-office files.

RECORDED - 160

INDEXED - 160

EX-32

REH:CMD

MAR 21 1952

RECEIVED

3042/PWT/CLE
 pgs 14 & 5 only
 contain nothing
 classified

Handled by
 J. L. H.
 ENCL 1
 160

RECEIVED
 MAR 21 1952
 121-35855-10

NY 121-13639

OK

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

"/s/ [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

"Witness:
"Robert E. Hall
SA, FBI
New York, New York"

The "New York Daily Mirror" newspaper of February 10, 1951, page 4, carried an article entitled, "Indict 'Peace Center' Here as Red Agent." This article states, "Secretary of State ACHESON described the Stockholm Peace Petition as a 'propaganda trick in the spurious peace offensive of the Soviet Union.'" 0/5

Letter to Director
NY 121-13639

"The Walter Gellhorn book, a long and studied attack upon security procedures, received a very favorable review.] o/s

"Regarding the FUCHS case (which really proved that security should be greatly tightened and should have been tightened in the past) they took the ground that that case was proof that secrecy was futile and impossible with hundreds of thousands of people working on a highly intricate scientific job.

"SVIRSKY was fired from the World Telegram because of his left-wing slanting of an educational column which he ran. Must have been pretty bad because the newspapers were very much scared of a fight with the Newspaper Guild and the NLRB at that time. Then he went to Time's staff, along with a CAROLINE MARX from the World Telegram. He was a member of the left-wing group in the Newspaper Guild and on a Committee for the election of a John T. McManus, Radio Editor of PM and a former Radio Editor of Time, and President of the New York Newspaper Guild in 1943, who was a candidate of the Commie group in the Guild. SVIRSKY was also a stockholder in PM. o/s

"SVIRSKY was chief editor of a book called Your Newspaper, which plays up left-wing reporters as doing a good job and attacks right-wing reporters as suppressing or distorting the news. The book also implies that the right-wingers whooped up our dislike of Russia and North Korea and helped incite us to war. The other authors of this book were other members of a group of NIEMAN fellows at Harvard.

"With respect to one issue of Scientific American, a 5,000 word article by BETHE was suppressed, on account of four technical paragraphs, by order of the AEC - April 1950. In one story of the incident, BETHE was identified as 'wartime chief of theoretical physics at Los Alamos.' Three thousand copies already run off were burned, type was melted down, and every galley proof and script impounded.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU

INDEXED - 160

**p7*

FILE NO.

MEN

REPORT MADE AT <p style="text-align: center;">NEW YORK</p>	DATE WHEN MADE <p style="text-align: center;">3/20/52</p>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <p style="text-align: center;">1/30, 2/1, 7, 8, 12, 13-15, 18-22, 25-28, 3/3, 4, 6/52</p>	REPORT MADE BY <p style="text-align: center;">ROBERT E. HALL</p>
TITLE <p>GERARD PIEL, aka. "Gerry" Special Consultant - Appointee Federal Security Agency Washington, D. C.</p>		CHARACTER OF CASE <p style="text-align: center;">LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES</p>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p><i>9-16-87</i></p> <p><i>3042/PWT/alc</i></p> <p><i>CLASSIFIED BY SP-8/1840</i></p> <p><i>DEC 1981</i></p> <p><i>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE</i></p> </div> <div style="width: 65%;"> <p>Appointee born 3/1/15, Woodmere, L.I., N.Y. (unverified). Personal History set out. Investigation based on info. by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1949 that appointee was leader of group of Communist sympathizers. Upon recontact, Mr. CHAMBERS unable to add to original info.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>ABRAHAM BROTHMAN friend of PIEL.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>Employments and residences verified. CI NYC T-9 said [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>No disloyal info. in files of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. No record. No disloyal data in files of CI NYC T-20. Regular NYC security informants do not know appointee. No disloyal info. HCUA and CI Wash. T-1.</p> </div> </div>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>AGENCY: <i>cc - AD-1115-</i></p> <p>REQ. REC'D: <i>3-29-52</i></p> <p>REP'T FORW.: <i>4-6-52</i></p> <p>BY: <i>1st - [unclear]</i></p> <p><i>RE: [unclear]</i></p> <p><i>Sally Bahre</i></p> <p><i>1 pc - G-2</i></p> <p><i>DWB - C</i></p> <p><i>3-13-56</i></p> <p><i>412</i></p> <p><i>1741 11 1019</i></p> </div> <div style="width: 65%;"> <p>AGENCY: <i>photo and CIA RUC</i></p> <p>REQ. REC'D: <i>10-30-58</i></p> <p>REP'T FORW.: <i>11-12-58</i></p> <p>BY: <i>[unclear]</i></p> </div> </div>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <p><i>Edward Scheidt</i></p>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <p style="text-align: center;">[Signature]</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">ENCLOSURE</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p>			
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <p>8-Bureau (121-35855) (1-100-379414)</p> <p>2-New York (121-13639) (1-100-104373)</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">MAR 21 1952</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION</p>	
<p>RECORDED - 160 INDEXED - 160</p>		<p>EX-32</p>	

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APR 21 1952

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-50255-1

UNRECORDED - 379474-1

CC TO [unclear] (Said)
REQ. REC'D. 3-2-54
MAR 17 1964

Letter to Director
NY 121-13639

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference is made to the report of SA HOWARD FLETCHER, Jr., dated 4/7/51 at Washington, D.C., entitled "ABRAHAM FOOKSON, aka, Espionage-R", wherein it is reported that a mail coverage on FOOKSON's residence in Washington, D.C., disclosed that he received correspondence from "E.A. Suite 200, 24 West 40th Street, N.Y., N.Y. Suite 200, 24 West 40th St., N.Y., N.Y. is the former address of the office of the "Scientific American, Inc.", the publishing company of which GERARD PIEL is the President.

It is noted that a loyalty investigation was conducted in 1951 under Executive Order 9835, concerning Mr. FOOKSON under the caption, "ABRAHAM FOOKSON, aka Commerce, LGE," Bufile 121-26290.

100-365040-473
Reference is made to the report of SA JOSEPH J. PALGUTA, dated December 4, 1950, at New York, entitled "ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was., Espionage-R," New York file 100-95068 (S 655) wherein it is reported that SAS ROBERT L. STEVENSON, Jr. and STUART J. CAMERON interviewed GERARD PIEL, on October 30, 1950, re his relations with MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ and ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. At this time PIEL denied having any occasion to doubt their loyalty.

[REDACTED]

Rpr
DOE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Director
NY 121-13639

[REDACTED]

Refer
DOE

OK

[REDACTED]

Refer
DOE

[REDACTED]

Refer
DOE

CONFIDENTIAL

The files of Confidential Informant New York City T-1, a government agency which conducts security and intelligence type investigations, reflect [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, [REDACTED]

Confidential Informant New York City T-3, of known reliability, advised on July 1, 1950, that Miss PEARL MULLEN had been an active Communist from 1930 to 1945.

Confidential Informant New York City T-4, of known reliability, who declined to give a signed statement or appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board, advised that in 1950, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, who, with his business associate MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, was convicted in November, 1950 in Federal Court, New York City on a charge of obstructing justice, told him, this informant, that GERARD PIEL was a friend of his.

It is to be noted that the above mentioned charge of obstructing justice was in connection with the trial of JULIUS ROSENBERG, who was convicted and sentenced to death in Federal Court in New York City in 1951 for violation of the Espionage laws.

Confidential Informant New York City T-5, of known reliability, advised that the appointee is an acquaintance of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, previously mentioned.

Confidential Informant New York City T-5 declined to give a signed statement or appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS:

New York City T-1

[REDACTED] Rpt. of SA EDWARD U. CRIM, entitled "Mrs. PEARL C. SHULMAN, nee CHARLETON, was, SM-C", 4/7/51 at N.Y. 2/5

New York City T-2

(c) [REDACTED] Rpt. of SA EDWARD U. CRIM, entitled, "Mrs. PEARL C. SHULMAN, nee CHARLETON, was, SM-C", 4/7/51 at N.Y. b2 b7D

New York City T-3

[REDACTED] Rpt. of SA EDWARD U. CRIM, entitled, "Mrs. PEARL C. SHULMAN, nee CHARLETON, was, SM-C", 4/7/51 at N.Y. b2 b7D

New York City T-4

SAs JOHN M. COLLINS and JOHN R. MURPHY. Rpt. of SA JOHN R. MURPHY, at N.Y., 6/30/50, entitled, "ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was, ESPIONAGE-R", NY 100-95068.

New York City T-5

Anonymous

New York City T-6

[REDACTED] b2 b7D

New York City T-7

[REDACTED] Rpt. of SA NEIL P. DIVERS, at N.Y., 8/5/50, entitled "HEDI SELIGSOHN, wa, SM-C". Bufile 100-344930, NY 100-93062. b2 b7D 2/5

New York City T-8

[REDACTED] Rpt. of SA NEIL P. DIVERS, at N.Y., 8/5/50, entitled "HEDI SELIGSOHN, wa, SM-C". Bufile 100-344930, NY 100-93062. b2 b7D

New York City T-9

[REDACTED] who requested that his name be kept confidential, and [REDACTED] (NY 100-99456-1) b2 b7D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (121-40097)

DATE: September 11, 1952

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (121-5430)

SUBJECT: EASTMAN NATHANIEL JACOBS
Aka "Bud", Eastman Nixon Jacobs
Industrial Engineer - Appointee
Naval Ordnance Test Station
Department of the Navy
Pasadena, California
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
(Buded 9-11-52)

AMSD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-14-87 BY 3042/PJ/CLB

ReBulet to Los Angeles 6-28-52 and Los Angeles teletype to the
Bureau 9-9-52.

The files of the Los Angeles Office reflect that a Bureau Applicant-Special Agent investigation was conducted on a HERBERT HENRY STICKNEY, Bureau File 67-427707, in October of 1948. STICKNEY lists his brother-in-law as EASTMAN NIXON JACOBS, 625 Middle Avenue, Menlo Park, California. The appointee's Loyalty Data Form reflects that he resided at this address from June 1947 until September 1949.

[REDACTED]

Information in the files of the Los Angeles Office reflects that the appointee's father, EASTMAN NATHANIEL JACOBS, also known as EASTMAN NIXON JACOBS, and his common-law wife, CELIA GREENBURG JACOBS, have resided since 1945 on a ranch at Solromar, California. The appointee's parents separated in 1934-1935 at Newport News, Virginia with the appointee's mother refusing to give his father a divorce. NATHANIEL JACOBS is an Aeronautical Engineer and entered on duty with the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics in February 1925 at Langley Field, Virginia and resigned from the organization on March 15, 1945 at Cleveland, Ohio.

MRW/imm

RECORDED - 93
INDEXED - 93

121-40097-7

SEP 15 1952

cc: 65-5075 (WILLIAM PERL)
65-5407 (HERMAN T. EPSTEIN)

68 OCT 17 1952

LA 121-5430

[REDACTED] O/S

Refer NIS

The Pittsburgh Office is office of origin on a current Espionage - R investigation being conducted on a HERMAN T. EPSTEIN, a brother of CELIA JACOBS. EPSTEIN was a former co-worker of WILLIAM PERL with the NACA at Cleveland, Ohio. PERL is currently under indictment in New York for perjury in that he denied knowing JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL, both of whom have been recently convicted on charges of espionage.

[REDACTED] O/S

(Nixon?) Refer NIS

A EASTMAN NATHANIEL JACOBS and CELIA JACOBS were interviewed by agents of the Los Angeles Office on August 16, 1952 concerning the activities of WILLIAM PERL. Results of this interview are set out in the report of SA JOHN P. ANDREWS dated September 2, 1952 at Los Angeles entitled "WILLIAM PERL, Wa., ESPIONAGE - R; PERJURY," Bureau File 65-59312. EASTMAN JACOBS advised that he was anxious for the PERL investigation to be brought to a early and complete solution since public information in the press concerning PERL's securing jet information from a scientist in Cleveland definitely threw a cloud over his current status.

[REDACTED] O/S

b7c b7D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 8/12/52

FROM : SAC, New York (121-0)

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: ISADORE GOLDSTEIN *farm found*
Military Property Auditor
Military Audit Agency
New York, New York
LGE

9-14-87

#861840

CLASSIFIED BY: 6042/PWT/PLK
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

d 41

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

The following information is being forwarded for the consideration of the Bureau under the provisions of Executive Order 9835:

[REDACTED]

Attached herewith, for the information of the Bureau, and for the use of Washington Field in the event investigation is authorized.

[REDACTED]

In addition to the above, the files of this office reflect that the captioned individual is mentioned in the files of this office in the case captioned "JULIUS ROSENBERG, was; ESPIONAGE - R." GOLDSTEIN was interviewed in the course of investigation in the above-mentioned case, at which time he advised that he became acquainted with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG in approximately 1946 while residing at Knickerbocker Village. He stated that ROSENBERG had discussed with him the possibility of becoming a partner in the E & R Engineering Company, which company was to begin operations when ROSENBERG's brother-in-law, DAVID GREENGLASS, returned to New York City following his discharge from the U. S. Army. He was eventually taken into this company as a partner and as such maintained the books for the company. His partners in this venture were JULIUS ROSENBERG and DAVID and BERNARD GREENGLASS. He stated that during the latter part of 1947 he was notified via mail that the other partners

ENC

cc: Washington Field (ENC)

JRS:EMD

RECORDED

INDEXED

EX-129

121-40410-2

SEP 14 1952

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 121-0

8/12/52

Re: ISADORE GOLDSTEIN
Military Property Auditor
Military Audit Agency
New York, New York
LGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

had agreed to pay for his share in the company and that his services were being terminated. He added that he served in the capacity of an accountant for the company until such time as the other partners were able to employ a full-time accountant.

It is noted that MR. GOLDSTEIN at the time of the interview advised that during his association with ROSENBERG and DAVID GREENGLASS he never had occasion to suspect that they were in any way connected with any subversive groups or involved in espionage on behalf of the Soviet Government.

No further action should be taken in this matter unless advised to
contrary by Bureau.] 9/5

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA	DATE WHEN MADE 11/4/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/31/52	REPORT MADE BY W. JAMES WOOD (FAW)
TITLE ISADORE GOLDSTEIN Military Property Auditor Department of the Army New York, New York			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DAVID GREENGLASS, U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., furnished statement stating first became acquainted with ISADORE GOLDSTEIN in April 1946, when he entered partnership with GOLDSTEIN, BERNARD GREENGLASS, and JULIUS ROSENBERG in G and R Engineering Company. Does not know whether GOLDSTEIN was CP member or engaged with JULIUS ROSENBERG in espionage activity. States that from conversations with GOLDSTEIN believes latter was in sympathy with communism. Expressed admiration for socialist type of government and stated believed Russia to be a socialist country and "a good country." Recruited DAVID and BERNARD GREENGLASS into International Workers Order in 1946. Other partners bought out GOLDSTEIN in summer of 1947 and GREENGLASS did not see him thereafter. GREENGLASS will be unable to appear before Loyalty Hearing Board because of confinement.

RECLASSIFIED BY **3042/PLK**
 ON **9/14/87**
 # **861840**

CC TO: *Commerce*
 REQ. REC'D **11-13**
NOV 28 1957
 ANS. BY: *Lee*
Barry H. Goldstein (son)

- RUC -

CC TO: *Photo*
 REQ. REC'D **7-3-67**
JUL 25 1967
 ANS. BY: *Lab*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">121-40410-6</div> <div style="text-align: right;"> RECORDED-42 INDEXED-42 EX-110 </div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ① Bureau 1 New York (121-15438) (info) 1 Philadelphia (121-5776)	24 NOV 6 1952

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DEC 3 1952 **SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL**

ISADORE GOLDSTEIN
Military Property Auditor
Department of the Army
New York, New York
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

November 4, 1952
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

III. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

At Lewisburg, Pa.

DAVID GREENGLASS, who is presently serving a sentence of fifteen years for conspiracy to commit espionage, was interviewed at the U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., where he is confined. He furnished the following signed statement as to his acquaintance with ISADORE GOLDSTEIN. Because of his confinement, it will not be possible for GREENGLASS to appear in person before a Loyalty Hearing Board:

"Lewisburg, Penna.
October 31, 1952

"I, DAVID GREENGLASS, make the following statement to W. JAMES WOOD, whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have no objection to the use of this statement before a Loyalty Hearing Board and have no objection to the disclosure of my identity.

"I first became acquainted with ISADORE GOLDSTEIN, who was then living in the Knickerbocker Apartments in New York City, in April, 1946, shortly after my discharge from the U. S. Army. I was introduced to him by my brother-in-law, JULIUS ROSENBERG. In that same month JULIUS ROSENBERG, my brother BERNARD GREENGLASS, GOLDSTEIN, and I formed a partnership known as the G & R Engineering Company, a machine shop. He originally contributed \$1,000 to the partnership and eventually his, GOLDSTEIN's, contribution to the partnership was approximately \$2,000.

"GOLDSTEIN only worked at the company on week-ends and on occasional nights. I visited him in his home on two or three occasions, but our relationship was mostly business. GOLDSTEIN lived in an apartment building in Knickerbocker Village located diagonally across from the one in which JULIUS ROSENBERG lived, and some distance away. At the same time he was in partnership in the G & R Engineering Company he was employed by the Army as an auditor.

"I do not know whether GOLDSTEIN was a member of the Communist Party. I did hear him make statements which I thought indicated that he was in sympathy with Russia and communism. I cannot recall any specific statements made by him in this regard, but do recall that he stated he believed in socialism, that he believed Russia to be a socialist country and that it was a good country. I remember asking him on one occasion why he worked for the government and he said that he believed that working for the government was a socialist type of existence.

"In the early part of 1946 GOLDSTEIN recruited me and my brother BERNARD GREENGLASS into joining the International Workers Order. Our reason for joining this organization was to take advantage of the low-cost insurance which the IWO offered.

"I do not know whether GOLDSTEIN was engaged with JULIUS ROSENBERG in espionage. I do not know how long ROSENBERG had known GOLDSTEIN, but do know that my sister ETHEL ROSENBERG, and her husband, JULIUS ROSENBERG, lived with some relative of GOLDSTEIN's during the early part of their marriages.

"In the summer of 1947 we decided to form the Pitt Machine Products Company and wanted to take in another partner. Accordingly, we bought out GOLDSTEIN's interest and I did not see him after that.

"I have read this statement and is true to the best of my present recollection.

/S/ DAVID GREENGLASS

Witnessed: W. JAMES WOOD, Special Agent, FBI, Lewisburg, Pa."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/5/53

FROM: *SKM* SAC, NEWARK (121-8)

SUBJECT: SAUL SLEPROD, aka
 Solie Slimovitz,
 "Slim" Slemrod
 SUPERVISORY ORDNANCE ENGINEER
 PICATINNY ARSENAL
 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
 DOVER, N.J.
 LGE

form found.

9.14.87
#861840
3042/NOT/CLK
pg 1 only contains
nothing classifiable

* During the course of an LGE investigation entitled "AARON HYMAN COLEMAN, Radio Engineer, Dept. of the Army, Fort Monmouth, N.J.", Bufile 121-10167, Newark file 121-769, it was determined that AARON COLEMAN'S brother-in-law, SAUL SLEPROD, was employed at the Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J.

It is to be noted that the LGE investigation on COLEMAN was originally instituted in April, 1949, on the basis that COLEMAN had allegedly expressed opinions which were closely associated with the Communist trend of thought.

Investigation in the LGE case in 1949 and supplemental investigation in 1951 and 1952 revealed that COLEMAN was associated with several people who had been investigated under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9835; that he was a classmate at the College of the City of New York with MORTON SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, convicted espionage agents; that he admitted attending a meeting in 1937 or 1938 of the Young Communist League with ROSENBERG while attending CCNY and that MORTON SOBELL listed COLEMAN as a reference in completing employment records at the Reeves Instrument Corp., N.Y., N.Y.

It is also to be noted that AARON COLEMAN was the subject of a closed espionage investigation entitled "AARON HYMAN COLEMAN, ESPIONAGE-R", Bufile 100-355506, Newark file 100-31628.

The files of the Newark Office reflect that during the above mentioned espionage investigation, a neighborhood inquiry

cc: 1 - Boston (INFO.)
 1 - New York (INFO.)
 1 - Philadelphia (INFO.)
 1 - WFO (INFO.)

EFW:TL

FF: NK.
NY, BS, PH, WFO
2-2-53
W.C. men

121-42927-2
DEB. OF INDIAN
E.B.I.
1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO.

TJD

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE DEC 6 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/5,7,13,19,21; 12/3,4/51	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS V. GARDNER
TITLE MATTHEW MURRAY LIFF, was.: Murray Liff, Matthew Lifshitz			CHARACTER OF CASE LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT, 1947

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED]

Subject discharged from US Army because of questionable and illegal practices prior to Army service. Subject served as Record Secretary, Local 430, UE from 2/21/50 to August, 1951.

[REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED BY: **3042/PDI/CUR**
DECLASSIFY ON: **OADR**

DETAILS

Investigation was instituted in this matter pursuant to Bureau letter dated June 18, 1951, attachment of which, a letter from JAMES M. MC INERNEY, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated June 5, 1951, stated as follows:

[REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

Edward J. [Signature]

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>5 - Bureau</p> <p>2 - Indianapolis</p> <p>2 - Washington Field</p> <p>4 - New York (122-81)</p> <p>(1 - 100-65784)</p>	<p>ENCLOSURE</p> <p>122-394-6</p> <p>DEC 27 1951</p> <p>RECORDED - 93</p> <p>INDEXED - 93</p> <p>EX - 28</p>
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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

NY 122-81

CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

It is to be noted that the "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

b7D

[REDACTED]

T-8 advised that MATTHEW LIFF, vice-chairman of the Emerson shop, was rumored to be a friend of JULIUS ROSENBERG during the time that the latter was employed at Emerson.

It is noted that JULIUS ROSENBERG was convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York of espionage in the summer of 1951.

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (123-12079)

DATE: 11/28/51

FROM : SAC, New York (123-8210)

SUBJECT: NOLAN I. WOLK, aka
Nathan Volk
SPECIAL INQUIRY-STATE DEPARTMENT
Public Law 402, 80th Congress
VOICE OF AMERICAALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 9-14-87 BY 3042/PWT/CUE
#861840

Rebulet to Washington Field, 10/11/51.

Enclosed herewith are three copies of report of SA GLENN E. ING
dated 11/28/51, in captioned matter.In referenced letter the Bureau directed attention of this office to
report of SA REX I. SHROEDER, 11/13/50 and requested that pertinent information
be set out.

This report has been examined and the only mention

JULIUS ROSENBERG, WILLIAM MUTTERPERL and JOEL BARR as classmates at City College
New York. MORTON SOBELL, b7c
b7DInasmuch as this information is not pertinent to instant investigation,
it has not been included in enclosed report.

GEI:BFS

RECORDED - 73

INDEXED - 73

15

EX - 15

123-12079-10
NOV 29 1951

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

NY FILE NO. 124-3827 MJF

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9-21-51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8-9, 11, 14, 28; 9-5, 11, 12, 18, 19-51	REPORT MADE BY ARNOLD C. LARSON (A)
TITLE CELESTA CUMMINGS, aka Nellie Cummings, Celesta Cummings, Celesta Kominos			CHARACTER OF CASE EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] b7D

Former neighbors commented favorably regarding the applicant. No credit or criminal record located.

AGENCY ICC - ONI
REQ. REC'D 1-30-51
REP'T FORW. 2-13-51
BY mla - IKS

AGENCY photo - csc
REQ. REC'D 4-27-51
REP'T FORW. 5/15/51
BY 9/17 - Amb

REFERENCE:
R. Jessie Cummings Valachos
Bureau file 124-6776
Bureau letter to Washington Field, 7-31-51
Washington Field teletype to New York, 8-31-51

DETAILS:

EMPLOYMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-14-87 BY 3042 PWT-JAL
B 86-1840CV

AGENCY photo for all
REQ. REC'D 4-5-51
REP'T FORW. 4/19/51
BY JHS - RCH

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>Edward J. Kelly</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>3 - Bureau</p> <p>1 - New York</p> <p><u>100 - ECO - 10/23/51 - 89 B/21</u></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>RECEIVED</p> <p>SEP 24 1951</p> <p>12</p> </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>6776 - 6</p> <p>64 21</p> <p><i>Rup</i></p> </div> </div>
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>RECORDED - 109</p> <p>INDEXED - 109</p> <p>EX-11</p> </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>b7D</p> </div> </div>

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53 NOV 1 1951

NY 124-3827

MISCELLANEOUS

MAX and HELENE ELITCHER, 164-18 72nd Avenue, Flushing, New York, advised SA VINCENT J. CAHILL that they were neighbors of the applicant and the applicant's sister, Mrs. TESSIE C. VALACHOS, for a short period of time in 1947 while residing at 247 Delaware Avenue, S.E., Washington, D.C. They advised that they resided on the same floor in the apartment building as did the applicant and her sister and their, ELITCHERS', child was approximately the same age as the applicant's sister's child and that they played together. They said that through this they became friendly with the applicant and her sister; however, never associated with them on a social basis.

The ELITCHERS said that their contact was very limited, that they did not visit back and forth; however, on one occasion the applicant stayed with their, ELITCHERS', child while they went out. They further advised that the applicant and her sister had never discussed politics with the ELITCHERS and did not appear to be interested. They said that the applicant and her sister were very good neighbors and appeared to be of very good character and enjoyed a good reputation in the apartment building.

Regarding Mr. and Mrs. ELITCHER, MAX ELITCHER is an admitted former member of the Communist Party at Washington, D. C. from 1939 to the Spring of 1948 and his wife, HELENE, is an admitted member of the Communist Party at Washington, D. C. from the latter part of 1943 to the Spring of 1948. MAX and HELENE ELITCHER testified as government witnesses in the espionage conspiracy trial of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MARTIN SOBEL in March of 1951.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 62

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/13/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/12,13/50	REPORT MADE BY JAMES P. MARTIN
TITLE ALLEGATION OF ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG IN THE JOHN REED CLUB			CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE **11-13-83**

1cc HHS
1cc OGD

O/S

Background information concerning
John Reed Club set out.

Classified by **9145** P -
Declassify on: OADR **9/24/85**

DETAILS:

At New York, New York

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

Edward Scheidt

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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126-486-303

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SECRET

NY 62-10641

~~SECRET~~ADMINISTRATIVE CONTINUED

At the time that JULIUS ROSENBERG, who has been arrested at New York City, New York and who is now awaiting trial on charges of acting as a Soviet espionage agent, moved to 10 Monroe Street, New York City, on April 15th, 1942, he gave the name of HINDA ROSENBERG of 103 Avenue A, as a reference to his landlord.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Review of the Immigration and Naturalization Service records on this ANNA ROSENBERG indicated that she was born on August 14th, 1894 at Kamenets, Podolsk, Russia and that she came to the United States from Rotterdam, Holland on December 5th, 1912 aboard the "SS Nieuw Amsterdam." She arrived in this country under her maiden name of HINDA HUDELMAN and married a LOUIS ROSENBERG on May 22nd, 1917. She was naturalized on May 12th, 1941 in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York under Certificate No. 4964570.

~~SECRET~~

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

U.S. GOVERNMENT

OCT 20 1953

TO: Director, FBI (138-2233)
 ATT. Special Inquiry Section, Investigative Division
 FROM: SAC, New York (138-1817)

SUBJECT: PAMELA OLINE
 UN-IR

Re Bulet WFO, 9/10/53. NY letter to Director, 10/14/53.

The following background information is set out for information of Milwaukee:

Employee was born in London, England, 9/21/25. She entered US in December 1932 with her younger sister SHEILA, age 26, and her parents. The mother, MARY OLINE was born in Russia and went to England at an early age. The father HIRAM was born in Russia and went to England when he was about twenty years of age. The family entered the US in 1939.

The OLINE family has resided in Northport, L.I., NY, since about 1940 and the parents have operated a liquor store in that town since about that time. Employee attended high school in Northport and then attended Hollins College, Hollins, Virginia, and Virgin a Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, until 1947. She returned to NY, held positions of comparatively short duration and since May 1952 has been employed by the Department of the Air Force in Chateauroux, France.

Investigation by this office in Northport, L.I., NY, where employee's parents currently reside has reflected that the employee and her family have poor reputations. Persons interviewed to date have stated that the entire OLINE family are socialisticly inclined and that in particular Mrs. MARY OLINE, the mother, constantly critizes the US Government's policies and seems to favor the Russian form of government.

Mrs. OLINE has made statements to the effect that she is a radical atheist, that Russia has the best form of government, that Americans are chained to capitalism, that there is no freedom in the US, and that Russia is progressive and the US is not.

2-Cleveland (AM)
 2-Los Angeles (AM)
 2-Milwaukee (AM)
 2-Newark (REGULAR)
 1-Richmond (REGULAR)(INFO)
 1-Seattle (INFO)
 1-Springfield (INFO)

REGULAR

PET:EAC

RECORDED - 78

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OCT 21 1953

55 JAN 19 1954

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 138-1817

Mrs. OLINE was concerned about the JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG case, said they did nothing wrong, were not guilty, were not given a fair trial. Mrs. OLINE became physically ill when the ROSENBERG's were executed. On the day STALIN died Mrs. OLINE cried, mourned him, and called him a great man. deceased
no locat

The OLINE family were friendly with a family named LYMAN PAINE, who formerly resided in Northport, L.I., NY. The PAINE family are reputed to be Communists. The OLINE's were observed visiting the PAINE's, having week-end parties of mixed races, and both PAMELA and SHEILA OLINE have been seen embracing Negro men. 7/5

0/s The OLINE parents permit their daughters to date Negro men, they favor interracial marriages, and have no objection if both PAMELA and SHEILA marry Negroes. PAMELA and SHEILA have dated Negroes steadily, and according to one informant, spent week-ends at NYC with them. The OLINE family has frequently entertained Negroes in their home at which time intellectual discussions of Communism were held, the OLINE's taking the pro-Communist part in the discussions. b7D

[REDACTED]

In recent letters to her mother the employee has stated that she prefers life in Europe and does not intend to return to the US to live.

[REDACTED] b7C
b7D

According to information recently developed, the OLINE family had invited two Northport High School teachers to attend the intellectual discussions by mixed races at their home. The teachers were encouraged by the OLINE's to date Negro men, which they did. A scandal developed and the teachers were fired from their positions at Northport High School in 1946.

XXXXXX
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NASA

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MANDELBLIT, MIRIAM MIRIAM, Pa., listed JULIAN ROSE MANDLIT as a reference in 1941. Neighbors and acquaintances list as follows: no mention of employee's loyalty. No information revealed as to creating any association between employee and his co-workers, MIRIAM. No credit or criminal record WFO. Confidential informants do not know employee. Employee's father registered in 1937. Employee's uncle, BARNEY MANDELBLIT, registered in 1937, 1938, 1945, 1946 and 1949. (u)

Pg 1, 4, 13 removed
under EO 12356
by 3042 FWT/clm
on 9/17/87 per
Memorandum case
86-1840 CV
all unclass

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NY 140-2743

[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] b7D

JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife, ETHEL, were convicted in the United States Federal Court, Southern District of New York on March 29, 1951 for conspiracy to commit espionage for the Soviet Government. On April 5, 1951 they were sentenced to death by Judge IRVING KAUFMAN. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were electrocuted at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York on June 19, 1953. (u)

ROSENBERG resided at 10 Monroe Street, New York City, April, 1942 until his arrest in July, 1950. (u)

Disposition by a Security Hearing Board concerning the employee's father, LEON MANDELBLOT, has not been received to date. (u)

Residences

2076 Cropsey Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7D

Office Memo. *in* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTTO : Mr. A. Rosen *R*

DATE: October 22, 1954

FROM : Mr. C. H. Stanley *CWS*SUBJECT: CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION REPORT TO THE
HOUSE, POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE;
SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEESTolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

[REDACTED]

On October 14, 1954, Gerety was advised the Bureau had referred this matter to the Department for reply to Gerety.

[REDACTED]

Memoranda analyzing these documents were submitted under dates of October 14 and 19, 1954, and on the same dates memoranda were furnished the Department setting forth certain observations regarding this material.

[REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1 - That the attached Photostat be routed to the Domestic Intelligence Division for its information in connection with the reference to Owen Lattimore.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *1/6/84* BY *SP-2 [signature]*
2 - That the attached Photostat be filed for reference purposes as it outlines a complete history of the various loyalty and security programs regarding Government personnel and the interest of the Legislative Branch of the Government regarding security of Government personnel.

cc: 1 - A. H. Belmont

Attachment

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

MLW:bbm

OCT 23 1954

INDEXED-17

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INDEXED

6-14

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE AUG 26 1971	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/21 - 8/26/71
TITLE OF CASE ALFRED CONARD WALKER Electrical Engineer (Gen.) Long Beach Naval Shipyard Department of the Navy Long Beach, California		REPORT MADE BY C. DALE SCHWANT	TYPED BY ptf
		CHARACTER OF CASE SGE	

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to Los Angeles, 7/19/71.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "Confidential" since it contains information from sources and informants, the disclosure of whose identity could affect the internal security of the country.

3042/PWT/CLK 9-16-87
pg 4 only & contains #861840
nothing classifiable

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

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SPECIAL AGENT
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1 - New York (140-19182)

140-	40152-	9	REC 6 ST 109
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Date Fwd.	9-2-71			
How Fwd.	Let			
By	K. L. M.			

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COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NAME: ALFRED C. WALKER

Place: New York, New York

AGE: 36

180-19182

Bureau File #:

ALFRED CONARD WALKER
Electrical Engineer (Gen.)
Long Beach Naval Shipyard
Department of the Navy
Long Beach, California

Character:

SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Synopsis:

ALFRED C. WALKER was an associate of JULIUS ROSENBERG, JOSEPH LEVITSKY, MARKUS EPSTEIN, CARL GREENBLUM and JACK SOBOL. ANATOLE JOSHUA SIPIN listed ALFRED C. WALKER as a personal reference. Employment. Control Electronics, set forth. Arrest checks. [redacted] negative.

b2D

0/5

- P -

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NY 140-19182

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

9/2 [REDACTED] (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on [REDACTED] b7c b7D

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

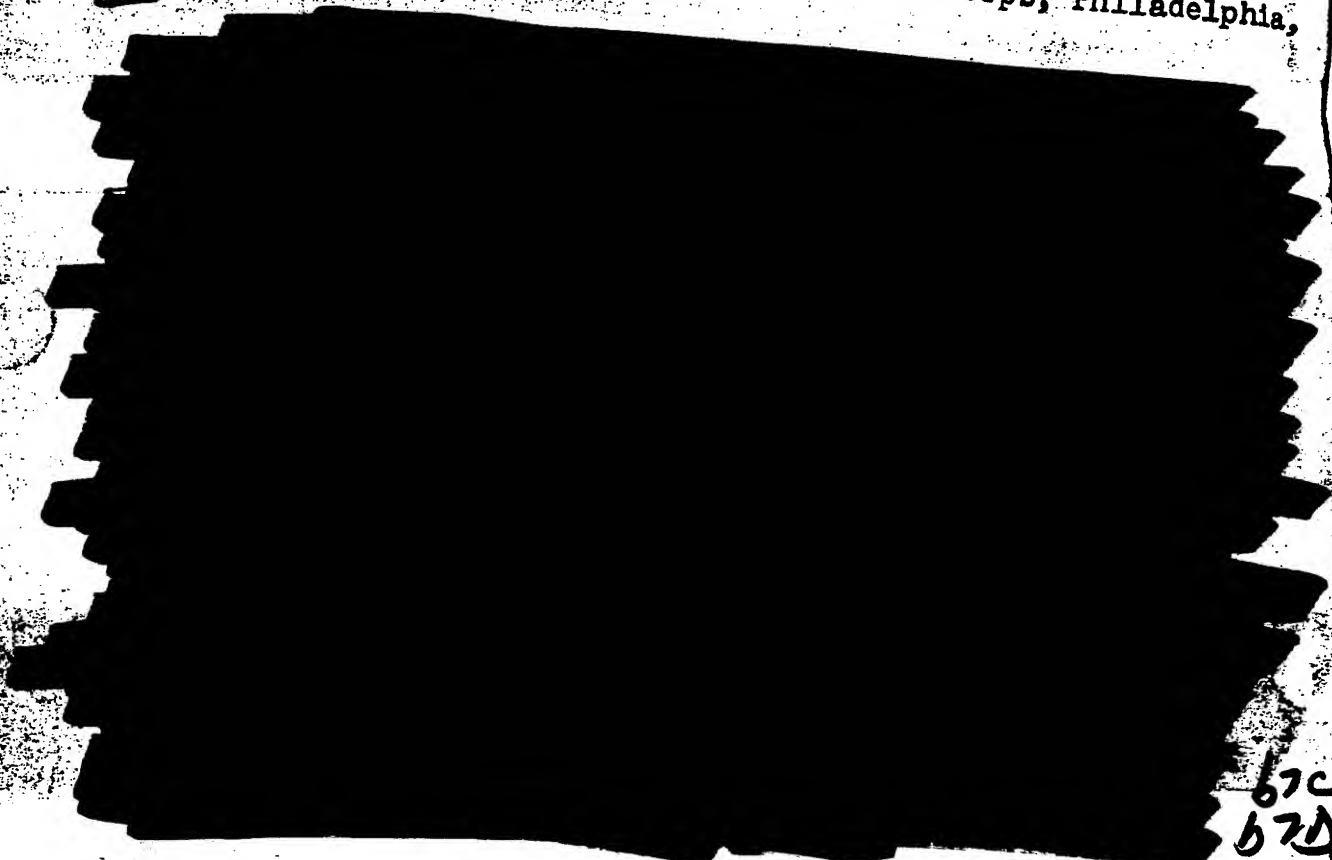
[REDACTED] b7c b7D

EPSTEIN and WALKER appeared before the Senate Investigating Committee in New York City in October, 1953, and were questioned concerning their knowledge of the activities of CARL GREENBLUM, JOSEPH LEVITSKY and JULIUS ROSENBERG.

NY 140-19182

0/S
In connection with the above information, it is to be noted that during investigation conducted by the FBI in 1955 to 1959, it was determined that ALFRED C. WALKER was manager of the Control Electronics Corporation, Huntington Station, Long Island, New York, and that the chief engineer of this corporation was MARKUS EPSTEIN. The production manager of this company was one JACK SOBOL.

It is noted on Standard Form 85, "Data for Nonsensitive or Noncritical-Sensitive Position", the employee indicated that from December, 1951 to October, 1962, he was employed at Control Electronics, Huntington Station, New York, and employed from October, 1941 to January, 1942, at War Department, Signal Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



NY 140-19182

8
1/5
Information pertaining to the Young People's Socialist Club is set forth in the appendix of this report under the heading Young Socialist League.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist newspaper which has suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

Information concerning the ALP is contained in the appendix of this report.

JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife, ETHEL, were sentenced to death in April, 1951, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for conspiring to commit espionage against the United States. They were executed on June 19, 1953, at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York.

Concerning JOSEPH LEVITSKY, it is noted that on his application for employment at Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, Incorporated, he listed MARKUS EPSTEIN as a reference.

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

0/5

The IWO has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

It is noted that JOSEPH LEVITSKY, on November 24, 1953, testified at a public hearing held in New York City on the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (Mc Carthy Committee). The "New York Herald Tribune" of November 25, 1953, a daily newspaper published in New York City, in an article captioned "Engineer Defies Probe by Mc Carthy on Spies", stated that LEVITSKY admitted being

NY 140-19182

friendly with JULIUS ROSENBERG and refused to answer 22 questions dealing with espionage, claiming the Fifth Amendment against self incrimination and challenging the jurisdiction of the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee to ask such questions.

The Rosenbergs, Bridges and Justice Clark Himself Three Cases Are Placed High Court in Headlines

By CHARLES LUCEY Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

The Supreme Court was in the public eye today as it hasn't been since the 1937 court-packing try on the basis of three events of this week:

Dismissal of an indictment charging Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, with perjury and conspiracy in connection with naturalization proceedings. He and two co-defendants were charged with testifying falsely he was not a communist.

The court held the statute of limitations had run out and the indictment came "too late to be effective."

The action of the last 72 hours in the cases of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, condemned atomic spies, which for the fourth time was before the court, meeting in extraordinary session yesterday and today.

CLARK BALKS

The refusal of Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark to appear before the House Judiciary Committee to testify on his activities as Attorney General—specifically on much-criticized cases in which he figured—because he said it might endanger the "complete independence" of the courts. The House committee may yet subpoena Justice Clark, who did send in writing, along with his refusal to appear, a summary of his part in each of the cases in question.

Much criticism of the court concedes the complete legal obligation of attorneys to exhaust every possible resource in behalf of clients, and similar propriety by the justices in affording defendants every area of appeal.

There is some remarking of the

fact that, altho Justice Robert H. Jackson is assigned in organization of the court to the New York judicial district where the Rosenbergs were tried, it was Justice William O. Douglas who granted the stay. Justice Jackson was in the city at the time.

But criticism was directed mostly at the lengthy processes and almost interminable maneuvering which occur in many cases in their routes through the high courts.

THIRD WIN FOR BRIDGES

Despite years of furore about Harry Bridges, the ruling this week was the third time he had defeated Government attempts to deport him. The court split, four to three, in deciding the applicable limitations statute ran for three years, whereas the indictment was not returned until four years after naturalization proceedings took place in 1945.

In that case, Justices Douglas, Hugo L. Black, Felix Frankfurter and Harold Burton were the majority and Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson and Justices Stanley Reed and Sherman Minton the dissenters. Justices Jackson and Clark, former attorneys-general, abstained. The decision washed out a five-year prison sentence.

The indictment against the Rosenbergs was returned Jan. 31, 1951. They were charged with conspiring in wartime to transmit national defense information to the Soviet Union—with passing atomic and other secrets to Russia from June, 1944, to June 16, 1950.

President Eisenhower, denying a pardon, concluded the Rosenbergs were "worse than murderers" because a murderer usually kills only one person. The President said the Rosenbergs "betrayed an entire nation."

That is the view, it is believed widely here, most accepted by the country. The question before the Supreme Court is not guilt or innocence, but whether prosecution should have been under the espionage law or the 1946 atomic energy act.

In the matter involving Justice Clark and the House Judiciary Committee, it is contended that there is no relationship whatever to his Supreme Court judicial duties. It is denied that any question of separation of powers is involved. Rep. Kenneth Keating (R., N.Y.), head of the subcommittee investigating the Justice Department said yesterday:

AMERASIA INVOLVED

"The power of a duly constituted and duly authorized committee of Congress to call a judicial officer before it to testify regarding facts seems to me clear. If there is doubt on the point it should be cleared up authoritatively now."

One of the cases involved is the Amerasia wartime stolen documents case. Another is the 1946 Kansas City vote fraud case, in which the Justice Department under Mr. Clark was criticized severely. A full-scale investigation of this case was blocked in a Senate committee by a single vote.

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Gearty
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Sizoo
- Miss Gandy

file

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JUL 30 1953

63 AUG 24 1953

321

- Times-Herald
- Wash. Post
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
- N.Y. Herald Tribune
- N.Y. Mirror

Date: JUN 19 1953

Genesis Of Atom Spies

By Malvina Lindsay

Nation's Concern

THE ETERNAL question of "Why?" in regard to traitors takes on deeper dimensions in the recent report on Soviet atomic espionage by the congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. This has come on the heels of a sobering national happening—the sentencing to death of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, whose 4 and 8-year-old sons have only been told that their parents have been found guilty of "something very serious," and won't be coming to take them home.

That "something" was conspiring with members of an international espionage ring to give atomic information to the Soviet Union—a deed that brought about the first death sentence of an American traitor in a Federal civil court.

The Atomic Espionage Report does not go into any "whys" about the Rosenbergs, except indirectly. But through the recorded testimony of David Greenglass, Ethel Rosenberg's brother, much is learned about the dialectically persuasive young electrical engineer and his wife who talked Greenglass into betraying his country.

The motives of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British atomic scientist and member of the ring, have been widely dissected. Much of this material is included in the report. Case histories of Dr. Allan Nunn May, Canadian scientist; Harry Gold, Bruno Pontecorvo, and Greenglass also are fully presented. But behind the 29-year-old Greenglass, only American-born member of the four named in the espionage report as betraying valuable atomic information, one gropes back to find the master minds and the forces that set them in motion. For the "whys" of atom spies have become of supreme importance in a world in which nations are seeking their safety and survival on atom bombs.

GREENGLASS, who got off with a 15-year sentence because he confessed, and the Rosenbergs, who manipulated him, might be charged by self-righteous outsiders as being products of New York's "foreign, communistic atmosphere." But Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who pronounced their sentences, is also a New York product.

Greenglass and his wife and two small children live in what is described as a "cold-water flat" on New York's East Side. They grew up in the same neighborhood, in fairly comfortable homes. In 1935, when Greenglass was a youth of 13, his older sister, Ethel, according to his testimony, began talking about Soviet socialism. Two years later, when Rosenberg was courting her, he took over on the same subject. Ethel married Rosenberg in 1939 and the talk continued whenever the two families met.

Hence it was not difficult for Julius and Ethel to persuade Greenglass, when a technical sergeant at Los Alamos in 1944-45, to get and give what information he could about the bomb. Questioned as to why he did this, he said that at first he felt "it was the right thing to do... on the basis of the philosophy I believed in." He had his doubts later, he said, but continued because he "had a kind of hero worship" of Rosenberg and "did not want my hero to fail."

APPARENTLY financial rewards did not influence the Rosenbergs to any extent. They lived in a \$45-a-month one-bedroom apartment in Knickerbocker Village. Each of them was given a wristwatch by the Soviet, according to Greenglass. They also received a handsome console table and Rosenberg had a citation. Greenglass, who lacked the technical training and education of his hero brother-in-law, and who was always pressed for money, was given \$500 while at Los Alamos, and later \$5000 with which to flee the country.

Reading the testimony in these trials, one feels that as much ego satisfaction as passion for a cause motivated this espionage work. The wristwatches were to give Julius and Ethel special position whenever they went to Russia. And Julius, one feels, enjoyed the power and secrecy of his role. In addition, he had been drawn into a Communist apparatus when

The espionage report suggests there is a "powerful element of ego gratification" in all spies. It especially cites in this connection Dr. Fuchs and Dr. May "bachelors with few friends and scant interests outside science and communism." The report concludes that a "lack of moral standards, combined with an overweening and childlike arrogance—all induced by exposure to Communist recruiting technique during early manhood—characterizes the atomic spy." And that brings the seeker after "whys" back to the current question of the day: "How do you get better moral standards?"

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Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
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Nease
Gandy

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Date APR 11 1951

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy

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Mr. Ladd	<i>[initials]</i>
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	<i>[initials]</i>
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Alden	
Mr. Belmont	<i>[initials]</i>
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

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How Atomic Spies Periled U.S.

*Vasylenko
Marek Messaoud*

INDEXED - 45 162-83626-A
NOT RECORDED
42 SEP 29 1951

EX - 67

CHICAGO DAILY SUN-TIMES
Late Final Edition
Date APR 9 - 1951
Page 4 Col. 1

R376
63 OCT 8 1951

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Find Soviets Got 18-Month Boost

An incredible tale of treachery, intrigue and espionage is told in a new SUN-TIMES series of which this is the first chapter.

Based on disclosures in a 222-page report just released by the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee this series by SUN-TIMES staff writer Keith Wheeler shows how a handful of traitors and spies gave Russia an 18-month advance toward developing atom and hydrogen bombs.

The stories will relate, for the first time, the full details of the activities of the man termed by the congressional committee the deadliest spy in history—Klaus Fuchs.

And they will reveal other facts about tragic treachery that rival anything you've ever read in a fictional spy thriller.

By Keith Wheeler

Four master spies and a weird crew of couriers, contacts and accomplices—traitors all—have given Russia an 18-month boost in the atomic weapons race, the deadliest contest in the history of man.

This is the bald raw material from which the Joint Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee compiled a report on Soviet atomic espionage since 1941, and released it Sunday to an appalled American people.

As thriller literature, terrifying in its implications, the 222-page report published by Sen. McMahon (D-Conn.), chairman, easily outshines the masterworks of whodunit fiction.

The McMahon report has the literary advantage that the perils it relates are real, involve us all, and are of today.

The report gives unqualified star billing to Klaus Fuchs, the German-born nuclear physicist who hoodwinked his British benefactors, fooled his American colleagues for three years, and is now serving a mild 14-year sentence in a British prison.

Ranking him as a betrayer on Judas Iscariot's level of infamy, the report flatly calls Fuchs the most damaging spy "not only in the history of the United States, but in the history of nations."

GETS NO. 2 LISTING

Without proving his guilt but plainly believing the worst, the committee assigned second place to Italian-born scientist Bruno Pontecorvo, who vanished last fall via Sweden and Finland. He is now believed to be in Russia, lending the use of his first-class scientific brain to the purposes of the Kremlin.

The report suggests that Pontecorvo may have taken along samples of plutonium, a substance intimately tied to development of a hydrogen bomb.

Whether or not he carried the...

...in the electric chair.

May is serving a 15-year sentence in Wakefield prison, York, England. Fuchs drew a 15-year sentence in New York last Friday. He got off credit by compounding his habit of betrayal. He turned state's witness on his sister and brother-in-law, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were sentenced to death in the electric chair.

The Greenglass case nicely illustrates an odd point in the sorry history of treason: On the evidence it is safer to be a master criminal than a small fry traitor. Fuchs got 14 years, May drew 10, Greenglass 15 and Pontecorvo presently lammed. But the Rosenbergs pay with their lives and two other minor characters of the incredibly complex plot, Morton Sobell and Harry Gold, courtiers, drew 30-year sentences each.

COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSION
What the activities of the four master craftsmen of treason and their henchmen add up to is soberly stated by the committee.

The conclusion seems reasonable that the combined activities of Fuchs, Pontecorvo, Greenglass and May have advanced the Soviet atomic energy program by 18 months as a minimum. In other words, if war should come, Russia's

...the West will be greatly handicapped by reason of these four

In a final gesture of locking the barn behind the stolen horse, the committee observed that so far as is known American atomic secrets have not been penetrated again since the middle of 1944.

Fuchs, the kingpin spy, was still active and freely visiting the Argonne National Laboratory here in Chicago as late as November, 1947, but the evidence indicates that he didn't pick up anything new on that occasion.

'INDISPUTABLY SEVERE'

All in all, the committee said, its assessment of the damage inflicted on the American atomic leadership through Soviet spying "is indisputably severe."

The scope of the committee's thriller is international, ranging from Fuchs' birth into a pious Quaker family near Frankfurt, Germany, to England's super-secret Harwell Atomic Laboratory, to Canada, to U.S. atomic works at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Los Alamos.

An astonishing amount of intrigue and thievery took place here in Chicago. May, who gave samples of U-235 and U-238 to a Russian officer in Montreal, on three occasions visited the metallurgical laboratory at the University of Chicago, forerunner to the Argonne National Laboratory. The report

describes him as "working closely" with the Chicago atomic research establishment.

Pontecorvo visited the same laboratory in 1944. At that time he was an expatriate Italian, a known agent of French Communist Party.

dealing with "Charges Not Proven in a Court of Law."

These charges, dealing with a various cast of characters who have fallen under suspicion from time to time, center around the activities of a man named Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, a Russian, who circulated in this country with much freedom between 1938 and 1945 when he vanished apparently en route home to Moscow.

MEETING HERE TOLD

The report details a meeting in Chicago between Adams, the Soviet agent, and one Clarence Francis Hickey, now a professor of analytical chemistry at the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn.

The report cites Hickey's interest in "Communist movements" while a student at the University of Wisconsin and quotes a Military Intelligence report stating that he was a member of the Communist Party.

In 1942, Hickey was brought into the atomic research program at Columbia University in New York in connection with the government's effort to develop an atomic bomb.

...to he ... the ...

(Continued from Page 4)

in the Army, they arranged to get rid of him neatly. They had him called to active duty and assigned to a Quartermaster outfit in Alaska where he spent the rest of the war harmlessly "counting underwear."

Before he left, however, he apparently tried to arrange a continuing source of information for Adams.

He made contact with John Hitchcock Chapin, a chemical engineer at the laboratory and, as Chapin later testified, arranged for him to confer with Adams.

KEY WAS USED

Chapin said he gave Hickey a key which was to be turned over to Adams as a talisman of recognition whenever he, Chapin, should meet the Russian agent.

Later Chapin did call on Adams in his room at the Stevens Hotel, according to his own testimony before the committee. He said that Adams indicated he'd like to have Chapin "give him information on my work" but that he, Chapin, got cold feet and decided not to go through with it.

An oddity of the complex story is that there was apparently very little contact among the four men who did the most to deliver America's atomic secrets to Russia.

SLIGHT ACQUAINTANCE

It is known that May and Pontecorvo knew one another slightly at Montreal and that Fuchs and Pontecorvo were acquaintances at the Harwell laboratory in England.

The evidence indicates however that they knew one another only as fellow scientists working on a problem which engaged the efforts of hundreds of scientists.

Apparently each of the spies was extremely circumspect in his public behavior and there is no evidence to indicate that any one of the three suspected the evil double-life the others were leading.

So far as the committee could ascertain, none of the other three master criminals ever knew or even had heard of Greenglass, the lone American among the top four.

Considering this lack of liaison among the arch betrayers, it testifies to the astuteness of Russian espionage techniques that the information they betrayed separately

doveetailed so neatly to produce a complete picture of atomic development for eager Russian eyes.

WIFE HAD TO TELL HIM

Greenglass, the only nonscientist of the lot, furnished the practical manufacturing know-how of the atomic bomb. Apparently no genius, Greenglass had been working on actual manufacture of the bomb for some time without knowing what it was. It remained for his wife to tell him what he was doing; she found out through Russian agents in New York.

When Greenglass discovered the identity of the mysterious objects on his lathe, he apparently turned over the information to Harry Gold, the Russian runner, without hesitation.

Fuchs, privy to the most secret councils of British and American atomic scientists and much respected there, had special knowledge of the gaseous diffusion process for producing U-235 as well as a thorough-going knowledge of the basic scientific principles at stake. No shrinking violet among spies, Fuchs took the initiative and as early as 1941 sought out Russian agents to whom he could communicate what he knew.

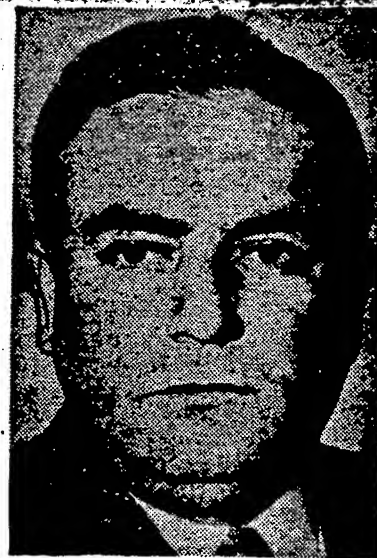
HELPED BUILD PILE

Pontecorvo had worked with the Anglo-Canadian atomic energy team at McGill University in Montreal and later he helped design and build the heavy-water pile at Chalk River, Ontario, Canada's major atomic energy installation.

May, a peripatetic scientist who apparently touched most of the bases in atomic research and endeavor, gathered a lot of information about the Hanford (Wash.) plutonium piles, the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, the Oak Ridge diffusion plants, the Anglo-Canadian research in Montreal and the Los Alamos weapons assembly plant. In addition he had the aforementioned samples of U-235 and 233.

Piecing together what they strained out of this foursome of crooks, the Russians not only were spared all the fearfully expensive and time-consuming experiments that made the first American atom bomb cost \$2 billion, but also could sit down and mix one up promptly from the stolen recipes.

The only functioning link among



SEN. McMAHON

Publisher of terrifying spy report.

the major spies apparently was Harry Gold, the New Yorker who served as go-between. He transmitted not only word of mouth reports but also packets of documents from Fuchs and Greenglass to Russian agents in New York. Gold, apparently, had nothing to do with May and Pontecorvo, the other two arch conspirators, and apparently he never revealed to either Fuchs or Greenglass his knowledge of the other.

An aspect of the matter which engaged the most searching attention of the committee was why they did it. The committee came to the conclusion that Communist sympathy was in each case the "primary force" to violate their solemn oaths, to violate the trust reposed in them and to betray the countries to which they owed allegiance.

Certainly, it must have been something other than financial gain which influenced these incredibly men to engage in the deadly peril of selling out their countries. Fuchs, May and Greenglass all took money, but the sums were piddling in comparison with the value of the secrets they sold. Indeed, in Fuchs' case, the committee thought he took money only to bind himself irretrievably to a cause for which he felt his sympathy wavering.

\$350 BLOOD MONEY

Greenglass, the most economical

needy of the lot, had accepted only \$150 in blood money until the time his corruptors decided he should flee and gave him \$5,000 to finance refuge in Mexico. Aside from "small bills for expenses" the only payoff that could be traced to Fuchs was \$400. May once received \$500, but nothing else. Whether Pontecorvo ever took money is not known, but the committee assumes he did.

Assessing the four, the committee concluded that they were uniquely qualified to serve Russia's ends inasmuch as each met three special conditions essential to the job.

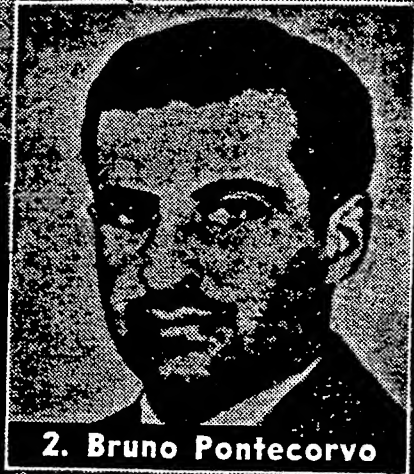
The three ingredients: "(1) A trained scientist or specialist, (2) having critical access to information about the American-British-Canadian project, and (3) willing to sacrifice his own country in behalf of Russia."

"These conditions were all well met in the cases of Fuchs, Pontecorvo, May and Greenglass," the committee said. "Each man was among the few hundred—the fraction of one per cent—possessing the mental equipment and holding the key positions which alone made possible, if combined with disloyalty, the betraying of essential secrets."

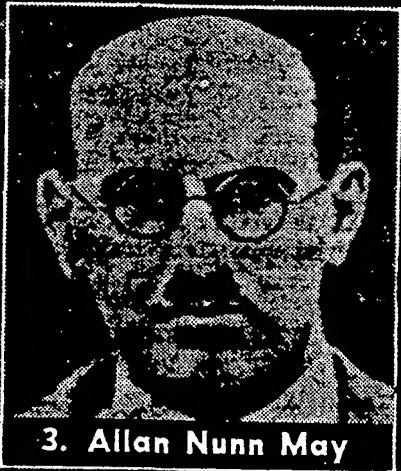
"In any event, it is evident that a lack of moral standards, combined with an overweening and childlike arrogance—all induced by exposure to Communist recruiting techniques during early manhood—characterizes the atomic spy."



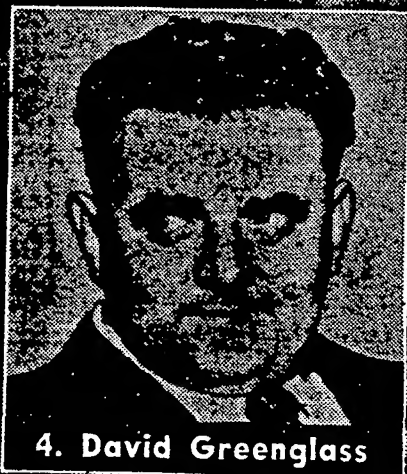
1. Klaus Fuchs



2. Bruno Pontecorvo



3. Allan Nunn May



4. David Greenglass

The master spies who have provided the U.S.S.R. with a hearty push in man's most lethal contest—
or atomic weapons supremacy.



HARRY GOLD



MORTON SOBELL



ETHEL ROSENBERG



ARTHUR A. ADAMS



JOHN H. CHAPMAN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: January 6, 1953

TO : The Director

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

I attended the Attorney General's staff conference. The Attorney General did not come in until 11:45. Present were Messrs. Malone, Murray, Cummings, Browning, Mullen and myself. The following matters were discussed:

1. Malone brought up the Sidney S. Dell case, which involves an English subject employed by the United Nations, whom the Justice Department has urged the State Department have fired. Malone stated that he thought, as I had suggested yesterday, whatever is done, that any written information furnished the U.N. by the State Department should first be cleared by the Department. Malone then asked if anybody had any further observations.

I observed that the I. I. C. had made 10 suggestions on the draft of the Executive Order; that one of the suggestions included bringing resident aliens under this program, along with U. S. citizens. Malone stated that he doubted this could be upheld and there was some doubt in Executive Adjudications as to the legality of the Executive Order, for which reason they were now revising it to make it separate and apart from the Executive Order creating the Loyalty Program. Malone even stated Executive Adjudications has a serious doubt as to the President's Loyalty Program. This was also the view of Walter Cummings, who based it upon the Supreme Court decision in the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee case and the 4-4 decision in the Dorothy Bailey case.

Malone inquired where the I. I. C. report was and I told him it had been sent to James Lay, secretary of the National Security Council and a memorandum had gone to the Attorney General setting forth the I. I. C. observations. He stated that I. C. I. S. had a couple of objections, one of which was changing "reasonable grounds" to "reasonable doubt" and this was now being corrected.

After considerable discussion, it was agreed that since Immigration and Naturalization is primarily concerned with aliens they would prepare the summaries on any individuals who should be excluded from the United States or whom the U. S. should fire and that the INS summary would be routed to the

cc: Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd

LBN:hmc

EX-123

INDEXED-29

JAN 18 1953

RECORDED

JAN 21 1953

Tolson
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9/17/87

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January 6, 1953

9/s
Bureau for our comments and observations. I made the specific point that the FBI would not prepare any summaries.

2. There was a discussion between Malone and Murray over the issuance of an order requiring the dismissal of all criminal cases, even of dead persons, to be cleared with the Department. These two concluded that Malone would talk to the Attorney General but they felt such an order would not be issued but would await the new Administration.

3. ^{Julius} Malone referred to the Rosenberg case and stated that sooner or later the Department would be required to take a stand. Mullen stated that the pickets had announced when the plea for executive clemency was submitted to the President it would be submitted through the Department of Justice.

James Browning saw a delegation for one hour yesterday. Malone, Cummings and Browning observed that there is a great deal of sentiment for commutation of sentence. I inquired as to whether the Criminal Division had a complete memorandum prepared on the Rosenberg case, setting forth the aggravated nature of the case. Murray did not know and stated he would check.

In this connection, I am wondering if it would not be well for the Bureau to prepare a memorandum on the Rosenbergs pointing out the information which we have which could never be made public pertaining to the definite identification of the Rosenbergs. It certainly seems to me if the Attorney General and the President have to rule on this case they should have all the facts. Consideration might be given to sending a memorandum to the Attorney General while there is still time to do so. Expedite. H.

memo 1/8/53
G

4. Cummings stated that a decision had been made not to take the Rubenstein case to the Supreme Court. The Attorney General stated he had talked to some District Judges last evening and had been assured that when the case came before the District Judges on Friday they would promptly refuse to intervene.

9/s
I inquired whether INS had Rubenstein under surveillance and was set to pick him up. The Attorney General said I must be reading his mind. He then stated he had instructed Argyle Mackey to do this.

The Attorney General told Mullen to issue a statement, in the event there were any inquiries, that the Department

EXECUTIVE SESSION

CONFIDENTIAL

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File No. . . .

STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT OF

HEARINGS

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE

New York, N. Y.

~~WASHINGTON, D. C.~~

Monday, November 16, 1953

Volume

16

SUBVERSION AND ESPIONAGE IN DEFENSE
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

CONFIDENTIAL DATE: December 29, 1953

FROM : Mr. V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: VOLUME 119-A, EXECUTIVE SESSION INTERROGATORIES, PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS (McCarthy COMMITTEE) AT NEW YORK CITY, OCTOBER 27, 1953.

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Executive Session testimony may not be disseminated outside the Bureau.

A review of this Volume reveals that no new or pertinent information of value to the Bureau was contained therein, and no further action, based upon the information developed by this interrogatory, appears necessary at this time.

ACTION: ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

A Photostat of this testimony, Volume 119-A, is being filed with the original of this memorandum in the McCarthy Committee control file, 62-98810. Yellow copies of this memorandum are being designated for individual main files, as indicated.

Attachment

JGL:bjg
 62-98810

cc: Mr. Nichols
 Mr. F. L. Jones, Room 2710
 121-36577 (Brody)
 121-13370 (Moon)
 140-1604 (Omanson)
 140-1167 (Ranney)
 140-1167 (Rosmovsky)

66 JAN 28 1954

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121-40456 (Jasik)
 65-61539

JAN 15 1954

162-98810-249

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EXECUTIVE SESSION-CONFIDENTIAL

File No.....

STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT OF

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SENATE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.
October 27, 1953

Volume.....119 4.....

ARMY SIGNAL CORPS - SUBVERSION AND ESPIONAGE

Nina Sutton, Reporter

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: June 11, 1958

FROM : M. A. Nease

SUBJECT: INDEXING OF "THE FBI STORY"
AND "MASTERS OF DECEIT"

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

The indexes of both the Don Whitehead book, "The FBI Story," and the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," have not been indexed into Bureau files as such. Recently, there was an instance wherein an item appearing in the Whitehead book was brought to our attention by a reporter as the basis for an erroneous conclusion on his part. The search of the Bureau files which preceded our original outgoing letter to this reporter concerned the old motion picture "G-Men" and this file search did not make reference to the fact that this particular motion picture was mentioned in the Whitehead book footnotes. No effort has been made in the Records Section to index the Director's book. As far as the Whitehead book is concerned pertinent portions concerning individuals mentioned in this work have been filed into that particular individual's main file and so indexed. This, of course, is not complete since it is hardly possible to index such items as "Pearl Harbor," the gangster era, or "Operations of the Communist Party." These nonspecific items cannot be accurately indexed.

The Records Section has advised that the actual index of both the books in question can be indexed in Bureau files and that such a procedure would indicate to an individual having a search made that a particular item appears on page so and so of either the Whitehead book or "Masters of Deceit." It should be borne in mind, however, that the index to neither book is complete due to space limitations and the feasibility of such an indexing procedure is, therefore, questionable. There is, however, a possibility of avoiding possible contradictory communications if it were possible for the individual preparing Bureau communications to have reference to a particular individual as they appear in these two books brought to his attention when a file search is made.

RECOMMENDATION: EBF

JUN 20 1958

It is recommended that the Records Branch index the
of both "The FBI Story" and "Masters of Deceit."

1-Mr. Walkart

JTM:grs

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167 JUL 14 1958

THE FBI STORY

A Report to the People

By Don Whitehead

Foreword by J. Edgar Hoover



RANDOM HOUSE • NEW YORK

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DATE 9/17/87 BY WGA/AVT/vfb

o/s [State Cordell Hull to investigate Communist activities throughout the country, and agents had kept close watch on the Communist Party.

Now the investigations began to uncover evidence of the Communist subversion which Hoover had warned against for years. The stories of Fuchs and Harry Gold and the Rosenbergs began to unfold, along with contemporary evidence that the Communist Party leaders were conspiring to overthrow the United States Government by force and violence. This was the period when the FBI literally went to war against the Communist Party. But the war against crime continued as well and led FBI agents down strange trails in the pursuit of criminals such as those involved in the kidnaping of little Peter Weinberger on Long Island and the acid attack which blinded labor columnist Victor Riesel.

Despite the strict discipline, long hours and hard work, relatively few agents leave the FBI for easier, higher-paying jobs. There is something in the FBI which holds them, an intangible spirit akin to the pride developed in the Marine Corps. In 1955, for example, the turnover among agents was less than one-half of one percent.

Who are these men called FBI agents?

o/s They are a cross-section of American life. They are men trained in law, accounting, science and engineering. But adaptability and versatility are as important as academic training in investigative work, and the FBI looks for young men whose interests are wide and varied.

Some agents were once commercial artists. Some studied medicine and then decided they preferred the life of an agent. Some worked as musicians, pharmacists, bookdealers, social workers, salesmen, architects, newspapermen, teachers, auditors, brokers, cashiers, farmers and factory workers, among other pursuits. Among them, they speak or read thirty different languages and dialects and their hobbies vary from art to sports.¹

These men form the FBI. They are professionals highly trained for their work and guided by the principle that establishing innocence is just as important as establishing guilt in their investigations.

The early years of struggle were bitter ones. But there can be no understanding of the FBI without looking into the forces which helped in the past to shape its future.

THE COLD WAR

o/s
 "musicians" were entering and leaving Studio 14 next door. Each time the door was opened there was the blare of a hot trumpet, the wail of a saxophone or the tinny sound of an old piano. Every agent in New York who could play a musical instrument had been drafted that day to act in the drama of Studio 14.

The meeting disclosed the split in the Communist leadership and alerted the FBI to watch for another flipflop in the Party line, now that they knew Browder and Foster were at odds.

The Browder "line" prevailed. The Party was dissolved in May, 1944, and its place was taken by the Communist Political Association, which proclaimed its willingness to cooperate with "progressive capitalism." This was the most popular front ever devised by the Communist leadership, as it publicly pledged cooperation with the Administration's domestic and foreign policies.

But even as the Communists were playing a theme of close harmony with capitalism and avoiding talk of the class struggle, the Soviet espionage apparatus was busily at work. Men like Klaus Fuchs and Harry Gold and Julius Rosenberg and the Washington subversive underground in government were passing secrets to Soviet agents and to Russian diplomats. The diplomats had complete freedom of movement throughout the United States, a privilege not granted American diplomats in Russia.

The wartime atmosphere of friendship with Russia opened the way for the Communists to pursue their activities with a freedom that many times bordered on arrogant disregard of United States laws. Some Russian diplomats were known by the FBI to be linked with the Soviet espionage apparatus. At times they were strong-arm bully-boys actually taking part in kidnappings.

o/s
 One such kidnapping occurred in San Francisco in 1943. San Francisco police walking their water-front beat at dawn on October 7 saw four or five men beating a struggling captive as they dragged him aboard the Russian freighter *Leonid Krasin*. The captive was Alexander S. Egorov, a young Russian seaman who had jumped ship in 1942 and hidden on a chicken farm in Oregon. The Soviet Consulate had reported the escape and U. S. Immigration authorities had found Egorov. He told them he had fled to escape the Communist dictatorship which had shot his father and thrown his mother into a concentration camp. The Immigration authorities allowed him to leave San Francisco aboard a Norwegian ship, but when the vessel docked in Oregon, Egorov slipped away again.

This time the Russians themselves tracked down Egorov. They caught him in San Francisco and dragged him, struggling, aboard the freighter. The FBI began an investigation, but the State Department

32: *The Scientist and the Stranger*

IT WAS December 3, 1943. The United States Fifth Army in Italy was slowly hacking a bloody path across the Nazi-held mountains toward Cassino. On the Russian front, the tide had turned against the Germans in the battle for Stalingrad . . .

From out of the Atlantic's icy mists, the British transport *Andes* steamed into the sheltered waters of Norfolk, Virginia, and dropped anchor. The long, hazardous voyage from England was over and the tension was draining out of the crew and the passengers. At the ship's rail a small group of British scientists laughed and joked as the lines were made fast and preparations completed for them to go ashore.

Tonight, New York City! A city that fairly sparkled with lights when compared with London, where people had stumbled through dreary blackouts for four long years . . . a city with no enemy planes droning overhead, no flames leaping up to silhouette jagged bomb scars . . . no crash of blockbusters or antiaircraft batteries and no wail of the sirens night after night to shatter sleep and edge the nerves. . . .

Beneath the excitement of arrival was another, greater excitement. This was generated by being a part of a war effort so secret that only a handful of people knew its real meaning—and even among their own select group they could only guess at what the future held.

None of these men of science could know that in the pooling of their knowledge with the Canadians and Americans they would harness the atom as a military weapon in the incredibly short time of nineteen months.¹ Not even the brilliant, sallow-faced young physicist, staring for the first time at the United States, could imagine such an achievement.

An older scientist leaned on the ship's rail beside the young man, whose eyes seemed large and round behind his thick-lensed glasses.

"There it is, Klaus," the older man said. "The colony we traded for a cargo of tea. And I'm bloody glad to be here."

Klaus Fuchs smiled. "I'm glad, too. I have never been in the United States before."

"Oh, you will find old friends . . ."

"No," Fuchs said. "I have only a sister in Cambridge, Massachusetts."

It was the truth. Fuchs knew no one well in America other than his sister. He had fled to England from Germany in 1933 after Hitler had risen to power in the Reich, just as many scientists had fled. When Germany and England went to war against each other, he had been interned briefly as an enemy alien, but the internment hadn't lasted long. He had gone to work for the British in nuclear research and now

he had British citizenship. Already he had established a reputation as an extraordinarily brilliant physicist and mathematician. That's why he was a member of this mission.

No, Klaus Fuchs knew no one well in America other than his sister. But somewhere out there among the millions of people a stranger was waiting for him. Fuchs knew that one day he and this man would meet and each would recognize the other. In that meeting a bond would be formed, just as the bonds had been formed back in England with the Stranger. A faceless, formless, nameless shadow. Each time it was the same. He was out there at this moment, walking strange streets in a strange city, waiting for the day, the hour and the minute of their meeting.

A voice called, "Klaus!" The young scientist blinked. He turned from the rail and hurried with the others down the gangplank.

There was no bothersome red tape or checking by security officers. The Army had exclusive responsibility for guarding atomic security and for clearing personnel assigned to the Manhattan Engineer District, which directed the atomic energy program. The British had assured the Army's Manhattan Engineer District that Fuchs had been screened and found to be trustworthy and loyal. These assurances were accepted.

Within a short time the British group was en route to New York, to enjoy the city's glitter and then to plunge into the atomic unknown.

But one member of the group was not entirely engrossed with atomic problems. A few weeks after the arrival of the *Andes*, Klaus Fuchs strolled from the Barbizon Plaza Hotel on a windy Saturday afternoon. A few minutes later he stepped from the subway in New York City's Lower East Side.

Passers-by may have smiled faintly at the thin, sallow fellow, bundled in an overcoat, who carried a white tennis ball in his hand. But perhaps not. Even more uncommon sights go unnoticed on New York's streets.

And then Klaus Fuchs saw the Stranger. The scientist knew him instantly by the gloves in his hand and the book with the green binding. He was middle-aged, perhaps five feet, ten inches tall and solidly built. His face was round and impassive. The Stranger's eyes flicked to the tennis ball in Fuchs's hand. He spoke, and the two of them stepped into a cab.

When they were seated at a table in a restaurant on lower Third Avenue, the Stranger said, "I am Raymond." Never was he to let Fuchs know that his real name was Harry Gold.

A flicker of a smile twitched the scientist's lips. "I am Dr. Klaus Fuchs." The Stranger nodded.

Fuchs told his companion of the super-secret Manhattan Engineer District. He talked of the concentrated effort to solve the scientific and industrial puzzle of quantity production of fissionable uranium, and of the goal of harnessing the atom's energy to a military weapon. He promised specific details later, and after arranging a recognition signal for the next meeting, they parted.

In those few, fleeting minutes, Klaus Fuchs and the Stranger had unlocked an unguarded door leading to the most appalling crime in our time—the theft of atomic secrets for Soviet Russia.

This was early 1944.

In early September, 1949, the struggles on the battlefields of Europe and in the Pacific were a four-year-old memory. Communist Russia no longer was an ally. She was, in nondiplomatic language, the Cold War enemy of the Western World.

At his desk in the Department of Justice building on Pennsylvania Avenue, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover studied a top-secret report—and his face flushed with shock and anger. Here was information, reliable beyond doubt, that agents of a foreign power had stolen the very heart out of the atomic bomb, stolen the secret of its construction and detonation.

Hoover reached for the intercom telephone. He gave a series of orders to his key subordinates and soon the vast machinery of the FBI was in high gear. In essence, Hoover's orders were: "The secret of the atomic bomb has been stolen. Find the thieves!"

Hoover and the FBI, not the Army, were now responsible for atomic security. In the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, which tightened up on atomic security, Congress said:

Except as authorized by the [Atomic Energy] Commission in case of emergency, no individual shall be employed by the Commission until the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall have made an investigation and report to the Commission on the character, associations, and loyalty of such individual . . . all violations of this Act shall be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation . . .

This responsibility became effective January 1, 1947.

And here in Hoover's hands was information of a crime so shocking that it was to be called "the crime of the century."

Hoover's men swarmed into the Los Alamos atomic plant near Santa Fe, New Mexico, and other plants. They dug into records and personnel files of the Atomic Energy Commission, and interviewed hundreds of people who might have some clue. Within a few days, the FBI reached the conclusion that the key figure in the crime had very likely

9/s { been a member of a foreign mission; a man with free access to all the work done on the uranium processing and bomb assembly; and, most likely, a physicist. The British were notified of these conclusions.

During this intense man-hunt, President Truman jolted the nation with his announcement that the government had "evidence that within recent weeks an atomic explosion occurred in the U.S.S.R." Now the world knew that the United States no longer had a monopoly on the atomic bomb. It was clear, too, that somehow Russia had made seven-league strides in atomic development, drastically weakening the free world's power position in relation to the Communist world.

Near the end of September, the coil of evidence was tightening around Klaus Fuchs. On the known record, it seemed impossible. He was now the respected head of the Theoretical Physics Division of Britain's atomic energy establishment at Harwell, a man with a brilliant future. He seemed to have been a discreet fellow, totally absorbed in his work. The women who had known him remembered him as "a shy, sweet guy," with no apparent interest in politics. British security officials had vouched for his loyalty.

Then a small alarm bell sounded. An agent digging through old Nazi records seized by intelligence officers in Germany during World War II spotted an entry bearing the name of a Klaus Fuchs.

Translated, the entry said: "Klaus Fuchs, student of philosophy, December 29, 1911, Russelsheim, RSHA-IVA2, Gestapo Field Office, Kiel."

The agent noted that the Klaus Fuchs in the Gestapo file had the same birth date and birthplace as the German-born British physicist who had worked at Los Alamos. The initials RSHA stood for *Reichssicherheitshauptamt*, Central Office of Security Police. The Roman numeral IV was a department of the RSHA. The symbol A2 identified the special file into which the Gestapo dropped the names of those they listed as Communists. In the Communist file, also, was another name identified as that of a relative of this Klaus Fuchs.

By itself, the old Gestapo file was proof of nothing. The Nazis, for political and other reasons, undoubtedly had accused many innocent persons of being Communists. Still, the information couldn't be ignored.

Agents sifted through every record they could find that might produce any sort of lead. They turned to the file of the 1946 Canadian spy case in which Igor Gouzenko, the cipher clerk, had fled from the Russian Embassy at Ottawa to disclose the operation of an atomic spy ring. In this file was a photographic copy of an address book picked up by Canadian police. Among the names was the entry: "Klaus Fuchs, 84 George Lane, University of Edinburgh, Scotland."

The entry had held no special significance for the FBI in 1946, and

neither had the name of Kristel Heineman, who, it later developed, was Fuchs's sister. When the notebook of names was received from the Canadians the FBI had been on the sidelines as far as atomic personnel security was concerned.

But now his name meant something. The bits and pieces of information, when joined together, all weighed against Fuchs. Hoover notified British Intelligence (MI5) of the new developments and suggested Klaus Fuchs as the man to watch. MI5 agents shadowed Fuchs. By the end of October the British themselves had decided he was the atomic spy—or at least one of them.

It was December, 1949, when William J. Skardon, Harwell security officer, tapped on Fuchs's door. Once inside, he told Fuchs he was suspected of passing information to the Russians.

Fuchs seemed surprised. "I don't think so," he blurted. Skardon persisted. He told Fuchs there was precise information that he had.

Fuchs repeated, "I do not think so."

"That's an ambiguous reply."

"I do not understand," Fuchs said. "Perhaps you will tell me what the evidence is. I have not done any such thing."

Fuchs continued to deny his guilt. But on January 24, 1950, he sent word to Skardon that he wished to see him.

Skardon came to Fuchs's rooms. "You asked to see me and here I am."

Fuchs said, "Yes, it is rather up to me now." It was plain that he was under strong emotional stress.

In rambling fashion, Fuchs reviewed for Skardon his life in Germany; his fight against Nazis; his early belief that communism held the cure for the world's ills; and his fear for his father, who was in the Red zone in Germany.

Skardon listened. Fuchs's ramblings, he knew, were providing the motive for his acts, but Fuchs still wasn't talking about the acts themselves.

Skardon suggested to Fuchs that he might as well unburden himself and clear his conscience by telling the full story.

"I will never be persuaded by you to talk," Fuchs exclaimed.

But after they had had lunch together, the confession came tumbling from Fuchs's lips. Yes, he had given the Russians atomic secrets from the time he began working on nuclear research in 1942 until a year ago. He had sought out the Russians himself and on his own initiative. Before he went to the United States, he was given the recognition signals and told where he would meet the Stranger. Yes, there had been an irregular but frequent passing of atomic information to the Russians. Shortly after he returned to England from the United States in 1946,

Fuchs continued, he had accepted £100 from the Russians as a "symbolic payment" which would signify his "subservience to the cause."

Was Fuchs ever bothered by doubts about such treachery?

Yes, he said, he had begun to suffer doubts. He still believed in communism, but not as it was being practiced in Russia. Now, too late, he saw communism as something to fight against.

A significant little scene took place when Skardon accompanied Fuchs to the War Office on January 27, 1950, where Fuchs was to make a formal statement. Skardon faced Fuchs, the man who had betrayed England, the United States, Canada, his associates, and men of freedom wherever they were.

The Briton said, "I ought to tell you that you are not obliged to make a statement, and you must not be induced to do so by any promise or threat which has been held out to you."

Fuchs looked at Skardon. Perhaps at that moment he understood for the first time in his twisted life the true protector of human dignity—government by law. He said, "I understand. Carry on."

Four days after Fuchs signed the statement, the British advised Hoover that they had "resolved" the case and that it was established that Fuchs had been spying continuously for the Russians from the end of 1941 until February, 1949.

The FBI Director notified the government's top echelon of the turn of affairs. On February 3, the British announced Fuchs's arrest.

Into FBI Headquarters came a message from Steve Early, former White House press secretary and then Deputy Secretary of Defense: "I'm glad to see Edgar is in it. I've been fighting a battle for a long time that he is the only one competent to handle this kind of matter and this will strengthen my arguments."

And Hoover cabled Sir Percy Sillitoe, who headed MI5: "Congratulations on a job well done. Your cooperation in this case is much appreciated. Regards."

The Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy was to say: "It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Fuchs alone has influenced the safety of more people and accomplished greater damage than any other spy not only in the history of the United States but in the history of nations."

This Committee noted that Russia, through espionage agents, had been able, at a vast savings in time and money, to solve the broad problems of (1) quantity production of fissionable materials; and (2) the design and assembly of practical weapons. Fuchs had access to all these secrets at Los Alamos.

Klaus Fuchs was brought to trial in Old Bailey on March 1. He pleaded guilty to charges of giving "to persons unknown" information

calculated to be useful to an enemy. Fuchs's chief defense counsel, Derek Curtis-Bennett, told the court that when Fuchs was given his citizenship in 1942 "he was a known Communist, and he had never pretended he was anything else."

The attorney said that Fuchs had mingled freely with British Communists, and he also said, "Anybody who had read anything about Marxist theory must know that a man who is a Communist, whether in Germany or Timbuctoo, will react in exactly the same way. When he gets information, he will automatically and unhappily put his allegiance to the Communist idea first."

Lord Chief Justice Goddard, after hearing the evidence, said to Fuchs: "You have betrayed the hospitality and protection given to you with the grossest treachery . . . The maximum sentence ordained is fourteen years. That is the sentence I pass upon you."

Fuchs was led away to Wormwood Scrubs Prison.

From the time Fuchs confessed, the FBI concentrated on getting the answer to one question: who was the Stranger, the mystery man to whom Fuchs slipped atomic information on at least ten occasions in New York; Santa Fe, New Mexico; and Cambridge?

The single clue on which to work was a vague description by Fuchs of a man in his middle years, say forty to forty-five. About five feet ten. Solidly built. Round face. Not a physicist. Probably not even an atomic employee. A man who knew something about chemistry. Perhaps a chemist. He called himself "Raymond," but obviously that wasn't his real name.

Beyond this shadowy image, Fuchs could give no further help.

This is a big, broad land. There are millions of middle-aged, solidly built, round-faced men who are not physicists and who are not atomic employees. Where to start? From the top, bottom or side of this haystack?

"Perhaps a chemist . . ."

Agents of the FBI called on Mrs. Kristel Heineman, Fuchs's sister, and her husband in Cambridge. The Heinemans recalled that in late January, 1945, a stranger had called at their home asking for Klaus, who hadn't yet arrived for his vacation with them. The man was middle-aged and solidly built. He left a telephone number in New York for Klaus to call, and he returned the following month. Klaus seemed to know him. The two of them talked for quite a while. The visitor appeared to be fond of children because he had promised their son a chemistry set. The Heinemans could recall no name.

The information wasn't much help except that the Heinemans' recollection of the Stranger tallied with Fuchs's description; and it was

confirmation of Fuchs's statement that he had turned over atomic information to "Raymond" in Cambridge.

But there again was the reference to chemistry. The search narrowed. Now the FBI concentrated on finding a chemist who would fit the description they had. Through the days and weeks after Fuchs's confession, agents searched the ranks of chemists. They pored over files and records. The task was enormous. For example, in 1945, New York City alone had issued 75,000 licensing permits to chemical firms.

But by the slow process of elimination, the possibilities thinned to 1,500 . . . 1,000 . . . 100 . . . 20 . . . and then at last to Harry Gold.

Gold's name had come to the FBI's attention in May, 1947, during an investigation which grew out of information supplied by Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, a self-confessed Communist courier. The file showed that Gold was a chemist.

A further check disclosed that Gold was now in charge of biological research at the Philadelphia General Hospital's heart station. On May 15, 1950—some six weeks after Fuchs's conviction—two FBI agents visited the Philadelphia hospital and asked Gold if he would give them an interview.

"Of course," Gold said. "But we are very busy at the moment. Would you come back this evening?"

The agents returned after dinner. Gold was waiting for them. He recalled he had been questioned by the FBI on another occasion, and he asked what it was they wanted to know this time. He was shown a picture of Klaus Fuchs and exclaimed, "This is a very unusual picture. He is that English spy!" Then he added that he didn't know Fuchs, of course, but he had recognized his face because of all the newspaper publicity.

No, he didn't know the Heinemans in Cambridge or anyone in Santa Fe, New Mexico. As a matter of fact, he had never been in New England or west of the Mississippi River. He answered questions willingly and even with an air of candor, as a man would with nothing to hide.

But the agents noted discrepancies in Gold's story. Small flaws. Nothing of any vital importance. Merely evasions and occasional denials of things which the agents knew to be true.

A week passed, during which Gold was questioned several times, and finally he said to the agents, "I've told you everything I know. I've got nothing to hide. If it will help, go ahead and search the place." He gave his written consent for the search of his home, a two-story row house at 6823 Kindred Street in Philadelphia.

At Gold's suggestion, the agents started their search in the bedroom,

the room where he had most of his papers, books, journals and letters. Gold made himself comfortable in a chair. This would take time.

One of the agents looked behind a bookcase which obviously hadn't been touched in years. He picked up a yellow folder, one of those Chamber of Commerce maps for tourists. It was a map of "Santa Fe, The Capital City."

The agent spread the map open. "You said you had never been west of the Mississippi? Or have you?"

Harry Gold stared at the map. For a long minute no one spoke. The agents stood watching Gold, waiting. Then suddenly he seemed to crumple, like a man so bone-weary that he couldn't carry his burden another step.

Gold said, "I . . . I am the man to whom Klaus Fuchs gave his information."

Just as with Klaus Fuchs, once the words began they came in a steady flow. He told of meeting Fuchs in New York and Cambridge and Santa Fe, detailing how he picked up the information and gave it promptly to "John," whom he later identified as Anatoli A. Yakovlev, Russian Vice Consul in New York.

But why? Why? . . . Why was it men like these betrayed their own country in spying for a cause which had made a mockery of freedom for millions of people?

Gold's explanation was an old, familiar refrain: confused idealism leading to treachery. He said:

I began the work of industrial spying for the Soviet Union in 1936, with the full realization of what I was doing. I thought I would be helping a nation whose final aims I approved, along the road to industrial strength.

His reaction to working with Fuchs: ". . . I felt that as an ally, I was only helping the Soviet Union obtain information that I thought it was entitled to."

Doubt had finally come to Gold, just as it had to Fuchs. He began to fear exposure. He worried that his family, who knew nothing of his actions, would be "completely and horribly disgraced."

But it was too late to turn back.

. . . I got so involved, that even had I wanted to, it would have been extremely difficult to get out. However . . . I never once actually suggested it to any people with whom I worked . . .

. . . the realization that I was turning over information to another power . . . was so frightening that the only thing I could do was to shove it away as far back in my mind as I could and simply not think on the matter at all . . . what I did . . . was to simply blot out of my mind as well as I could any thoughts whatever on the subject.^a

33: Worse Than Murder

NINE months after J. Edgar Hoover flashed the warning that atomic secrets had been stolen by agents of a foreign power, the whole wretched story of espionage was known to the FBI.

FBI agents had followed the spy trail to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, and from Fuchs to the Philadelphia chemist, Harry Gold. From Gold, the path branched into a maze of treachery. Gold recalled for the FBI the paths he had trod for fourteen years as a Soviet agent. One of those paths led to a twenty-eight-year-old ex-Army sergeant, David Greenglass, who lived with his wife, Ruth, and their two children at Apartment No. 6, 265 Rivington Street, New York City.

Greenglass was in the kitchen preparing the baby's milk formula when two FBI agents knocked on the door. It was 1:46 P.M., June 15, 1950. Greenglass left the kitchen and opened the door.

"Mr. Greenglass? David Greenglass?"

"Yes."

"May we come in?"

Greenglass nodded and the two visitors stepped into the room.

"We're from the FBI," one of the agents said. They showed their identification. "We are trying to locate information on materials lost, misplaced or stolen at the Los Alamos project. You worked at Los Alamos, didn't you?"

"Yes," Greenglass said. "But I can't help you. I know nothing about it."

The agents continued to question the ex-sergeant. Would he have any objections if they looked around the apartment? He could refuse if he wished, of course.

"I have nothing to hide," Greenglass persisted. "Go ahead." He signed a waiver of search.

A few minutes later one of the agents left the apartment with twenty-four pictures of Greenglass and his wife, including a snapshot taken while Greenglass was in uniform during World War II.

The agent took the pictures to Harry Gold. The chemist studied them. At last he said: "This is the man I contacted at Albuquerque."

"When did you contact him?" the agent asked.

"In June, 1945."

"On whose instructions?"

"I was acting on instructions from my Soviet espionage superior, 'John.' The man in this picture gave me information about his work at Los Alamos—and I turned over the information to 'John.'"

"Will you sign a statement to that effect?"

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Gold nodded.

For a time Greenglass protested his innocence. But then, like that of Fuchs and Gold, his part of the story finally spilled forth. Piece by piece, the parts fell into place. No one person had all the information, but when the FBI had gathered together the parts, there was the clear picture of espionage. In its essentials, here follows the story as it was given to the FBI and later revealed in testimony in federal court.

On November 29, 1944—three months after T/4 Sgt. David Greenglass's transfer to the secret Los Alamos atomic bomb project—Ruth Greenglass arrived in Albuquerque, New Mexico. David had managed to wangle five days' leave from his job as a machinist. He met Ruth at the Hotel Franciscan. This was their second wedding anniversary.

One day while walking along Highway 66, out beyond the city limits, Ruth told David about a talk she'd had with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in New York. Ethel was David's sister.

Ruth said that Julius had told her he and Ethel had dropped their Communist Party activities; they didn't attend club meetings or subscribe to the *Daily Worker*.

David was surprised. "But why?"

"Because Julius said at last he's doing what he always wanted to do—giving information to the Soviet Union!"

Ruth said that Julius knew what David was doing, too. David was working on the atomic bomb, the deadliest weapon ever conceived by man. Julius and Ethel wanted David to give them information about his work which would be useful to Russia. They said Russia was an ally and she wasn't getting the information she deserved to have. If all nations had this atomic information—then, Julius said, one nation couldn't use the bomb as a threat against another nation.

David was scared. "I can't do it, Ruth," he said. But next day he saw things differently. He agreed. Julius had been his hero for years. Julius and Ethel had persuaded him to join the Young Communist League when he was fourteen. His father and mother didn't like Julius because he was a Communist, and they didn't like Ethel's running around with him or marrying him for that matter. But David liked Julius. He didn't want to see Julius fail at anything he tried.

David gave Ruth a description of the Los Alamos layout, the approximate number of people working in the restricted area, and the names of scientists whose connection with the atomic project was supposed to be top-secret. He had picked up their names by overhearing talk at the plant. Ruth memorized all David told her and repeated it to Julius Rosenberg when she returned home.

Two months after this meeting David returned to New York on leave. At Julius' request he made a number of sketches of a flat-type

lens mold being used in atomic experiments. He also gave Julius the names of people at Los Alamos who seemed to him to be sympathetic to communism and who might possibly be recruited to give information.²

A day or so later, the Greenglasses went to the Rosenbergs' apartment for dinner. Julius said to Ruth, "How would you like to go to Albuquerque to live?"

"I would be very happy," Ruth exclaimed.

"You are going to be there," Julius said. He told her not to worry about money. He would take care of the expenses. The money would be a gift—and it would come from the Russians.

Later the talk turned to finding a means by which David would be able to identify any stranger who might come to get information for Julius.

"Well," Julius said, "I'll give you something so that you will be able to identify the person who does come."

Ruth and the Rosenbergs went into the kitchen. Julius cut the side from an empty Jello box and then cut the piece of cardboard into two notched parts. He gave one half to Ruth Greenglass, and the three of them returned to the living room.

David Greenglass saw the two pieces of cardboard and how the notched edges would fit when joined together. "Oh," he said, "that is very clever."

Julius smiled. "The simplest things are the cleverest."

Ruth put one piece of cardboard into her wallet. Julius kept the other half.

Greenglass returned to Los Alamos late in January at the end of his leave. But Ruth arrived in Albuquerque in February and soon found an apartment at 209 North High Street, where David could come to her on his days off.

David and Ruth were at home in their combination living room-dining room-bedroom when a strange man knocked on their door, a man whose name they would later learn was Harry Gold.

Only a few days before, Harry Gold had met Soviet Vice Consul Anatoli Yakovlev in a little bar and restaurant at 42nd Street and Third Avenue in Manhattan. They had a drink, and then sat at a table where they could talk without being overheard.

The two men discussed the time and place of their next meeting. It would be after Gold's return from Santa Fe, where he was to pick up atomic information supplied by Dr. Klaus Fuchs. Then Yakovlev told Gold that after seeing Fuchs, he must go to Albuquerque on another extremely important mission.

Gold protested. The additional trip to Albuquerque might endanger

the entire arrangement for getting the Fuchs information. But Yakovlev cut him short: "You go! That's an order!"

The Russian gave Gold a sheet of onionskin paper on which was written the name "Greenglass," and a High Street address. Below the name was a notation: "Recognition signal. I am from Julius."

Yakovlev next handed Gold a piece of cardboard cut from a Jello box, his identification, and an envelope containing \$500 to be given to Greenglass.

Gold arrived in Santa Fe on June 2, 1945. He had time on his hands, so he wandered about town. He stopped at a newstand and picked up a Chamber of Commerce map of the city—a yellow folder marked "Santa Fe, The Capital City." Absently, Gold tucked the map in his pocket. With that single careless act, Harry Gold made the mistake which almost five years later would shatter his composure when an FBI agent found the forgotten yellow folder behind a bookcase in Gold's bedroom in Philadelphia.

But Gold wasn't thinking of the FBI as he strolled through Santa Fe's streets toward his meeting with Fuchs. He saw the pale scientist driving toward him in an old car. The car stopped and he got in. Within a few minutes, Fuchs had given him a thick packet of information on atomic bomb secrets. He told Gold the bomb would be tested at Alamogordo, New Mexico, the next month.

With this part of his mission completed, Gold left Santa Fe by bus for Albuquerque. The Greenglasses were not at home that Saturday night. Gold found a place to sleep in the war-crowded town, a cot in the hallway of a boarding house. Next morning he registered at the Hotel Hilton. Then he set out for the address on High Street.

The Greenglasses had just finished breakfast when the stranger knocked. David opened the door.

"Are you Mr. Greenglass?"

"Yes."

Gold stepped into the living room. He said, "I come from Julius."

"Oh! You arrived sooner than I expected," Greenglass said. Then he picked up his wife's purse and fished out the piece of Jello box. Gold produced the other half. The pieces matched.

Gold said, "Have you any information for me?"

David said: "I have some but I will have to write it up. If you come back later I'll give it to you." He introduced Gold to his wife.

The stranger left and Greenglass went to work. He drew sketches of the lens mold on which he had been working, and described in writing how the lens was used as a triggering device in atomic experiments. Again he listed names of people he regarded as possible espionage recruits.

Gold came back in midafternoon. He took the information from Greenglass and left behind the envelope containing \$500.

Greenglass was back in New York on another furlough in September, 1945. The atomic bombs had been dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Japan had surrendered. The war was over.

This time David gave Julius a sketch of a cross-section of the Nagasaki type bomb as he visualized it from knowledge of his own work on the triggering device and from the discussions he had heard between scientists and others. Besides the sketches, he gave Rosenberg a handwritten report on the work at Los Alamos.

Julius was pleased. "This is very good," he said. They set up a card table in the Rosenberg living room and brought out a typewriter. Ethel Rosenberg typed the information Greenglass had written, while Julius and Ruth corrected the grammar. Rosenberg told Greenglass he had stolen a proximity fuse while working at Emerson Radio.

And later he boasted that he had information from his contacts about research into atomic-powered airplanes, in addition to research information about a "sky platform."

At one time Julius urged Greenglass to enter a college where he could study engineering and cultivate friendships with students of physics and nuclear science; the Russians would furnish whatever money he needed beyond the G.I. Bill of Rights aid, as they did for other students he had recruited.

But then the British announced Fuchs's arrest on February 3, 1950. Julius Rosenberg came to the Greenglass apartment and asked David to go for a walk. They walked to Hamilton Fish Park, and Julius told David about Fuchs's arrest.

"You remember the man who came to see you in Albuquerque?" Julius said. "Well, Fuchs was also one of his contacts." He figured that Gold would be caught next, and that Greenglass had better leave the country.

After Gold's arrest, Julius urged David to leave as soon as possible by way of Mexico, Sweden or Switzerland and Czechoslovakia; he gave David traveling instructions and a total of \$5,000 in cash.⁴

But Greenglass didn't go.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Morton Sobell and David Greenglass were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage, a violation of the Federal Espionage Act of 1917, specifically, Subsection A, Section 32, Title 50, of the United States Code. Greenglass pleaded guilty. The Rosenbergs pleaded not guilty.

The Rosenberg-Greenglass trial opened on March 6, 1951, in the United States Court House in Foley Square, New York. The trial judge was Irving Robert Kaufman, who, at forty, was the youngest federal

jurist in the United States. He was assigned the case by Chief Judge John Knox.⁵

Judge Kaufman made it clear from the first that he was aware of the profound implications in the case—the chances that prejudices, religious or political, might color a juror's thinking either for or against the defendants. He questioned prospective jurors closely. Where he noted the slightest doubt of objectivity or any reluctance to serve, the prospect was excused by the Judge himself and thus the prosecution and the defense were saved a challenge.

Judge Kaufman gave defense attorneys a total of thirty juror challenges, ten more than they were entitled to. The defense saw fit to use only twenty-nine before accepting the jury. During the trial and in his charge to the jury, Judge Kaufman emphasized that membership in the Communist Party was relevant solely as it might show intent to aid the Soviet Union; otherwise it was not to be considered in reaching a decision.

The jury found the Rosenbergs and Sobell guilty of violating the Espionage Statute, which provided that those found guilty "shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than thirty years." The courtroom was hushed on the day Judge Kaufman was to pass sentence—April 5, 1951. The lawyers had made their final statements and now they were watching the black-robed Judge, whose attention was centered on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

"Is there anything defendants wish to say?"

Julius Rosenberg said, "No, sir."

The Judge looked at Ethel Rosenberg. "Do you care to say anything?"

"No, sir."

Judge Kaufman began speaking. His words were those of a man who had reached a decision only after searching the law for long, weary hours; only after probing deep into his own heart.

... Espionage, as viewed here today, ... is rather a sordid, dirty work—however idealistic are the rationalizations of the persons who engaged in it—with but one paramount theme, the betrayal of one's own country ...

I consider your crime worse than murder. Plain deliberate contemplated murder is dwarfed in magnitude by comparison with the crime you have committed. In committing the act of murder, the criminal kills only his victim ... But in your case, I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb, years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb, has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 and who knows but that millions more of innocent people

may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal you undoubtedly have altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our country . . .

What I am about to say is not easy for me. I have deliberated for hours, days and nights. I have carefully weighed the evidence. Every nerve, every fibre of my body has been taxed . . . I have searched the records—I have searched my conscience—to find some reason for mercy—for it is only human to be merciful and it is natural to try to spare lives. I am convinced, however, that I would violate the solemn and sacred trust that the people of this land have placed in my hands were I to show leniency to the defendants Rosenberg.

It is not in my power, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, to forgive you. Only the Lord can find mercy for what you have done . . . you are hereby sentenced to the punishment of death . . .

Judge Kaufman also sentenced Sobell to thirty years. Sobell had previously fled to Mexico with his wife but he was expelled and taken into custody by the FBI. Greenglass received a fifteen-year prison term.

But before the Rosenbergs died as traitors in Sing Sing Prison's electric chair, their case was to be given one of the most careful and thorough reviews of any case in American criminal history. It was reviewed sixteen different times, on various points, by the United States District Court. There were seven appeals to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; seven petitions for review to the United States Supreme Court; and two applications to the President of the United States for executive clemency.⁸

Judge Kaufman's decision stood.

Before the jury returned its verdict, Julius Rosenberg's attorney, E. H. Bloch, seemed to be satisfied that Judge Kaufman had conducted a fair and just trial.

Bloch told the Court and the jury: ". . . I would like to say to the Court on behalf of all defense counsel that we feel that you have treated us with the utmost courtesy, that you have extended to us the privileges that we expect as lawyers. . . . we feel that the trial has been conducted . . . with that dignity and that decorum that befits an American trial."

And Bloch was also to say: ". . . I know that the Court conducted itself as an American judge."

But two years later Bloch appeared to have forgotten those words. At the funeral service for the Rosenbergs he stormed: ". . . this was an act of cold, deliberate murder . . . I place the murder of the Rosenbergs at the door of President Eisenhower, Attorney General Brownell and J. Edgar Hoover . . . These sweet, tender, cultured people have been killed . . . Insanity, irrationality, barbarism and murder seem to be part of the feeling of those who rule us."

What had happened between the day in 1951 when Bloch praised

the conduct of the trial and that June day in 1953 when he shouted at the Rosenbergs' funeral, "This was an act of cold, deliberate murder."

The Communist press had been silent throughout the entire Rosenberg trial. There was only a bare mention of their conviction.

The FBI detected in mid-August of 1951 the first small warning of what was to come when the left-wing *National Guardian*, unofficial weekly publication of the Progressive Party, began a series of articles on the Rosenberg case. The *National Guardian* said, in part, ". . . there are strong grounds for suspecting the Rosenbergs are victims of an out-and-out political frameup."

Five months later, the Communist-organized National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case opened headquarters in New York City. And then began a shameful campaign to depict the Rosenbergs as innocent victims of anti-Semitism, trapped by a deliberate plot involving Judge Kaufman, the FBI and the government.

The Committee's first press release, on January 3, 1952, said: "It is significant that none of the jurors was Jewish"; and then the release added that the Rosenberg sentence had "raised fears in the leading Jewish press . . . that the Rosenbergs were 'victims of religious bigotry.'"

Actually, Kaufman and two of the federal attorneys, Irving Saypol and Roy M. Cohn, were Jews. Lucy S. Dawidowicz, in the July, 1952, issue of *Commentary* reported: "A check of 156 names impaneled . . . reveals that fifteen names were obviously Jewish. Of these, ten were excused by the Court for personal reasons, four were challenged by the defense and one was challenged by the government. There were probably other Jews on this panel, but only these fifteen names were clearly Jewish."

Maving set up the straw man of anti-Semitism, the Communists ripped into it. The Communist *Daily Worker* joined the campaign with: "The Rosenberg case is a ghastly political frameup. It was arranged to provide blood victims to the witch-hunters, to open the door to new violence, anti-Semitism, and court lynchings of peace advocates and Marxists as 'spies.'"

The Communist-front Civil Rights Congress chimed in: "The lynching of these two innocent American Jews, unless stopped by the American people, will serve as a signal for a wave of Hitler-like genocidal attacks against the Jewish people throughout the United States. . . ."

Now the "Save the Rosenbergs" drive was in high gear. There were mass rallies, parades, and picketing at the White House. Thousands of signatures were obtained on clemency petitions with many signers not even aware of what they had signed. The two Rosenberg children were used as pawns in the game.

Responsible Jewish organizations tried to stem the tide of Commu-

nist propaganda. The *Bulletin* of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith said bluntly: "The Communists aren't interested in the Rosenbergs as Jews. They are not concerned with the welfare of the Jewish community. They're yelling anti-Semitism for their own, partisan purpose."

The American Civil Liberties Union, while neither approving nor disapproving the death sentences, announced that civil liberties were not an issue in the Rosenberg case.

The campaign achieved such emotional intensity that many honest men and women throughout the free world were disturbed; the line became blurred between appeals for clemency and protests against the trial itself as a "frameup." There was encouragement for the attitude that, after all, the betrayal of American secrets wasn't so bad because the Russians probably would have discovered everything, anyway.

Many Americans accepted the Rosenbergs' guilt without question—but considered the penalty too severe. Some abhorred capital punishment for any crime whatever. Some were fearful that the Rosenbergs would be made "martyrs" to serve the Communist cause in the Cold War. Some parents were swayed by sympathy for the two Rosenberg children. And there were others, doubtless, who wondered why there had not been similar outbursts of emotion over the death sentences given to the kidnapers of little Bobby Greenlease and the Nazi saboteurs of World War II.

The man on whose shoulders these pressures fell most fearfully was Judge Kaufman. But he would not bend. In denying an application for reduction of the death sentence, Judge Kaufman said: "I recognize that some forces are attempting to use this case to fan anti-American fires . . . I still feel that their crime was worse than murder . . . this court has been subjected to a mounting, organized campaign of vilification, abuse and pressure. This court, however, is not subject to such an organized campaign . . . nor does it require such tactics to make it cognizant of the human tragedy involved . . ."

And neither would President Eisenhower relent. The President said: ". . . The execution of two human beings is a grave matter, but even graver is the thought of the millions of dead whose death may be directly attributable to what these spies have done . . . I will not intervene in this matter."

Julius Rosenberg was executed at Sing Sing Prison at 8:05 P.M., June 19, 1953. Ethel Rosenberg was executed ten minutes later.

The path of treason had led to Klaus Fuchs . . . to Harry Gold . . . to David Greenglass . . . to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg . . . and then to the death house at Sing Sing.

That was the end of the trail.

¹ The Delimitations Agreement which was signed on February 9, 1942, by the heads of Military Intelligence, Naval Intelligence and the FBI, provided that the War Department would be responsible for investigation of all of its civilian employees, as well as civilians on military reservations or under military control. The Manhattan Engineer District was under jurisdiction of the War Department. In a conference between representatives of G-2 and the FBI, on April 5, 1943, G-2 stated that it took complete responsibility for protective activities in connection with the MED project. This agreement was in effect until the Atomic Energy Commission, under the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, took over the MED project on January 1, 1947.

² Under the terms of the 1943 Quebec Conference, the United States, Britain and Canada agreed to collaborate as partners in the atomic field. Each was responsible for the security of its own personnel.

³ Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, it is a criminal offense to disclose data concerning the design, manufacture or utilization of atomic weapons.

⁴ Harry Gold was indicted by a Brooklyn grand jury on June 9, 1950, on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act of 1917. He pleaded guilty in Philadelphia on July 20, 1950, and was sentenced by Federal Judge James P. McGranery on December 9, 1950, to thirty years' imprisonment. Alfred Dean Slack, a chemist from Syracuse, New York, pleaded guilty in Greenville, Tennessee, on September 18, 1950, to a charge of espionage. As a member of a Soviet espionage ring in 1943-1944, he was accused of passing secrets of a high explosive to Harry Gold. He was sentenced on September 22, 1950, to fifteen years' imprisonment.

33: WORSE THAN MURDER

¹ Julius Rosenberg first requested Ruth to enlist David's help in securing information for the Soviets. She refused and then Ethel Rosenberg urged Ruth to relay their request to David and let him decide.

² While in New York, Rosenberg arranged for his Soviet contact to question Greenglass on the development of the atom bomb.

³ During the trial of the Rosenbergs, Dr. Walter S. Koeki, a nuclear chemist who worked at Los Alamos from 1944 to 1947, testified that he recalled seeing Greenglass in a machine shop where he, Koeki, brought sketches of the flat-type lens in order to have molds made. He said the sketches of the lens made by Greenglass were reasonably accurate copies of those he had prepared; and these copies could have been of value to a foreign power in revealing to any expert what was going on at Los Alamos and the relation of the flat-type lens to the atom bomb.

⁴ Greenglass testified that his wife used \$1,000 of the money to pay household bills. Then he gave \$4,000, wrapped in a brown-paper bag, to a brother-in-law to keep for him. He said this \$4,000 was the money he sent to his lawyer after his arrest.

⁵ The Government's prosecuting counsel were U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol and Assistant U. S. Attorneys Roy M. Cohn, Myles J. Lane, John M.

Foley, James B. Kilheimer, III, and James E. Brannigan, Jr. Emanuel H. Bloch and his father, Alexander Bloch, represented the Rosenbergs. O. John Rogge was attorney for Greenglass. Harold M. Phillips and Edward Kuntz were counsel for Sobell.

⁶ During the time that defense committees and propaganda campaigns were being organized for the convicted atom spies and appeals were being taken to the President and to the Supreme Court, Communist Party Secretary Khrushchev indicated that a directive was in effect in Russia which ordered:

I. Investigative agencies are directed to speed up the cases of those accused of the preparation or execution of acts of terror.

II. Judicial organs are directed not to hold up the execution of death sentences pertaining to crimes of this category in order to consider the possibility of pardon, because the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee USSR does not consider as possible the receiving of petitions of this sort.

III. The organs of the Commissariat of Internal Affairs are directed to execute the death sentences against criminals of the above-mentioned category immediately after the passage of sentences.

⁷ In denying one of the many motions filed in this case, Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan observed, "... that full and complete enjoyment of the Constitutional rights of petitioners has been extended them and has in no way been denied or infringed." This ruling was upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals (22 F. 2d 666), and the U. S. Supreme Court upheld Judge Ryan by refusing to consider his ruling on two occasions (345 U. S. 965 and 1003).

34: THE SUM UP

¹ Since 1924, when Hoover was appointed Director, the cost of operating the FBI has totaled \$983,179,844 while fines, savings and recoveries have totaled \$1,390,093,138. In other words, the FBI balance sheet shows a net profit of \$406,913,294. In addition, a total of 157,110 fugitives have been arrested and 226,087 convictions have been recorded in cases investigated by the FBI.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 10, 1956

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: COLLECTIVISM ON THE CAMPUS--THE BATTLE FOR THE MIND IN AMERICAN COLLEGES by E. MERRILL ROOT

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
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SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book is anti-Communist and anti-Socialist. The author uses public source material and personal contacts to document this book. The main thesis is: there is a "battle" for the mind in American colleges between "collectivist theory" (Communism, Socialism) and "individualism" and free enterprise. In this battle the author states that the "collectivists" dominate and monopolize campus instruction to the point that academic freedom is seriously threatened. Subject material of this book covers: (1) Communist penetration and influence in the educational field; (2) "Fellow travelers" in the teaching profession and their aid to the Communist movement; (3) Monopoly in colleges of "state liberals" who, according to the author, are not Communists by allegiance or intention, but seek essentially the same ends as Communism but by milder means; (4) Harassment facing "conservative" professors and students in colleges, as a result of monopoly on campuses by "collectivists." Author ends with an appeal to professors to admit "their mistakes" in supporting "collectivism." He calls on college trustees, alumni and parents of students to demand an end to the monopoly of "collectivism" in colleges and an equal opportunity for expression and instruction in individualist theories and free enterprise. The author has been on the faculty of Earlham College, Indiana, since 1920, Department of English. He has not been investigated by the Bureau. In 1938 he was a member of the League of American Writers which has been designated by Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. In 1925 Root wrote a poem for the Communist journal Workers Monthly and a book review in 1930 for the Communist journal New Masses. Book contains no derogatory references to the FBI. Indices otherwise contain negative data.

ENCLOSURE
Enclosure

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- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. A. H. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. L. B. Nichols

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

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COLLECTIVISM ON THE CAMPUS

THE BATTLE FOR THE MIND IN
AMERICAN COLLEGES

BY
E. MERRILL ROOT

THE DEVIN-ADAIR COMPANY, NEW YORK

1955

34

poster announces the same speaker and the same speech, and specifies that Green was "One of the 11 sentenced to five years in jail at the recent Foley Square Trial." This meeting, sponsored by the Labor Youth League, was to be held on Tuesday, May 23, 1950, in Law South at 3:30 P.M. L. Y. L.

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Gil Green seems to have been a favorite on the Midway. A poster sponsored by the Communist Club announced his appearance, March 19, 1949, under the "Auspices: Communist Party, Illinois State Committee." He and Henry Winston (National Organization Secretary of the Party) were co-speakers on the subject: "America's Slow Burning Reichstag Fire." The persuasive appeal read: "Hear 2 of 'The 12' tell the inside story." The poster bears the stamp of official approval.

Another poster is titled "The Danger of Re-arming Europe" (approved, and dated July 20, 1949). The question never asked is—danger to *whom*? The hidden sponsors of such idealisms are never clear; yet until they are known, one has to suspect that the idealism is a grindstone for a political axe. In this instance, the sponsors are announced as "former CAMPUS COMMITTEE AGAINST CONSCRIPTION, being reorganized as COMMITTEE AGAINST MILITARIZATION." Such shifts and camouflages are always to be suspected.

A poster dated January 8, 1953, proclaims a "RALLY—to save the Rosenbergs." We are told: "THEY MUST NOT DIE!" A student artist has sketched in a grim electric chair. The implication seems to be that "the Rosenbergs" were innocent victims and not convicted traitors. This "RALLY" was a big University affair, presided over by Associate Professor of Law Harry Kelvin and sponsored by "Rev. Bernard Loomer, Dean of the Divinity School, University of Chicago." It was advertised also in *The Maroon* of January 9, 1953; there the plea for clemency was publicly sponsored by the editor and the managing editor of *The Maroon*, and by prominent students representing many campus organizations. Dean Loomer was

to be the featured delegation of 3,000

One poster (date of approval, announces a present Ring Lardner "Tuesday Nov. 22, known to all students the Hollywood Ten

Another poster: "Doing to Stop the Bomb Hysteria—I tises a lecture by M specified), "in Ro title of the lecture

Other posters (never in Soviet R and Malcolm Shar League, on the su Civil Liberties?" know that the Sut

A printed post advertises an exhibit edly "in the inter had been "furnis The speakers were picked propagand Albrecht, Consul Youth League. T ernment of Occu that puppet regim advertised and u and its poster bu 21, 1952.

A poster anno

the same speech, and sentenced to five years. This meeting, sponsored by the Y. L., was held on Tuesday, November 12, 1952, on the Midway. A speaker announced his auspices: Communist Party and Henry Winston (Party) were co-speakers on "Reichstag Fire." The "12" tell the story of official approval. "Re-arming Europe" The question never arises of such idealism known, one has to look for a political axe. In 1952, as "former CAMPUS reorganized as COM- mits and camouflages" The speaker announced a "RALLY—to Y MUST NOT DIE!" A speaker in the chair. The implications were innocent vic- "RALLY" was a big event. Late Professor of Law at the University of Chicago, Dean Loomer, was in Chicago. It was advertised in 1953; there the plea of the editor and the prominent students. Dean Loomer was

to be the featured speaker. A "White House vigil and the delegation of 3,000 to Washington" were advocated.

One poster (date dim, year illegible), stamped with approval, announces a meeting of the National Lawyers' Guild to present Ring Lardner, Jr., on "Hollywood Investigations" on "Tuesday Nov. 22, 10:2—3 P.M." Ring Lardner, Jr., is well known to all students of contemporary history as one of the Hollywood Ten.

Another poster announces a meeting on "What Are You Doing to Stop the War?" Another proclaims: "Hydrogen Bomb Hysteria—Its Effect on Social Work." Another advertises a lecture by Murray Wax, Wednesday, Nov. 9 (year not specified), "in Rosenwald 28, Auspices Politics Club." The title of the lecture was "MARX'S CONCEPT OF CLASS."

Other posters condemn "Militarism in the United States" (never in Soviet Russia) or advertise speeches by Leon Despres and Malcolm Sharp, under the auspices of the Socialist Youth League, on the subject "Does the Subversive List Endanger Civil Liberties?" One doesn't have to attend the meeting to know that the Subversive List *does*.

A printed poster sponsored by the Labor Youth League advertises an exhibit labeled "Building New Warsaw," allegedly "in the interest of peace and friendship." This exhibit had been "furnished by the Consulate General of Poland." The speakers were, and should have been recognized as, hand-picked propagandists for a reactionary regime: Wojciech Albrycht, Consul of Poland, and Daniel Fox, Chairman, Labor Youth League. The Consul of Poland under the Soviet Government of Occupation could be nothing but a spokesman for that puppet regime. Yet he and the exhibit he presented were advertised and upheld not only by the Labor Youth League and its poster but by *The Maroon* in the issue of November 21, 1952.

A poster announces that two speakers, plus "Campus Lead-

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hunt." If we see Professor Struik steadily and whole, we shall see communism under the microscope.

The Annual Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities for 1951 says:

History alone will show how many of Professor Struik's students were led by him down the road to communism, from which they were unable to return until they had performed acts against their country and fellow citizens. The administrators of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology share equally, if not more so, the responsibility for leading these young people away from American ideals and democratic principles. . . .

With individuals like Professors Struik and [Kirtley F.] Mather teaching in our leading universities, your committee wonders who the Professor Struiks were at Harvard who led Alger Hiss along the road of communism until he committed espionage against his country. Who were the Professor Struiks responsible for leading the Rosenbergs, Hiskey, Gold, and others, into their espionage roles?

The committee has read newspaper accounts of the concern voiced by leading universities over football and their plans to de-emphasize the sport. When will our colleges display the same concern over the activities of Professor Struik and his kind and de-emphasize Marxism? (Pages 16-17.)

Dirk J. Struik is a native of Holland. He was educated in Germany and Italy, where his brilliant mind was whetted to keen edge. He became one of the 10 or 15 leading mathematicians in the world. Dr. Alexander St. Ivanyi, his colleague and opponent at M.I.T., describes him as "one of the most brilliant men I ever met."

Professor Struik functioned for years at M.I.T., as a blithe

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the proclaimed design of social amelioration may help to bring it about through collectivist experimentation. He still believes that we must be tolerant of the aims of collectivism even while we condemn its extreme methods. He attacks the attempt to face communism realistically. He writes:

05 The Dies Committee sought to curb *unwanted expressions of opinion* through the employment of means not contemplated when the Constitution was written. . . . It has been estimated that at the present time the Communist party has fewer than 30,000 members in the entire United States. . . . The real problem before the public, therefore, is not so much the indoctrination of youth with "Red" propaganda; the problem is *the recovery of Congressional confidence in the institutions of America.** (Italics added.)

And he condemns, as the "worst" attack on education, the "explicit, incompetent, and wholly vicious attempt by the Un-American Activities Committee, under the chairmanship of Representative Wood of Georgia, to purge schools, colleges, and universities of 'dangerous' books."

President Wriston goes on to attack Senator Jenner and Representative Velde. He says:

They exhibit lack of faith in the American family, the American church, and the manifold agencies of enlightenment—since the investigators appear to believe that a few Communists infiltrated in a few institutions can overcome all these stabilizing influences.†

If he pursued his own logic further, President Wriston might have said that to expose Alger Hiss or the Rosenbergs ex-

* Pp. 299, 301.

† *Ibid.*, p. 306.

hibited "lack of faith" in America—after all, how can a single Communist in high place overcome the "stabilizing influences" of the American government?

George Orwell died too soon. He could today write a new *Animal Farm* about ignorance in high academic places.

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64. Munger's experiences are
Hindman, writes:

"LIBERALISM" AT DELAWARE 237

Bob Munger deplors the chant of certain professors and their followers who claim that academic freedom has been stifled. "I'd be glad," said Munger, "if both sides—theirs and ours—would get an even break. But that isn't the case; the cards are stacked in their favor. Some profs go completely off the course they should be teaching to feed out propaganda and their personal ideologies. If a student challenges the prof in such irrelevant discussion *off the course*, the prof can flunk the student *in the course*. Students have their rights too. True academic freedom means both sides—not one." (Page 131.)

Munger knows the danger well, for he has been exposed to it:

"Nobody becomes a Communist or a socialist after twenty-five or thirty," is Munger's claim. "That's why the problem of indoctrination needs nipping in the bud, *now*. Sure, some students may grow out of their warped viewpoint later in life, but look at the damage that's been done. Also, look at the ones who didn't grow out of it—Alger Hiss, the Rosenbergs. . . ." (*Ibid.*, page 135.)

"LIBERALISM" AT DELAWARE

In 1952, James W. Griffiths, a student at the University of Delaware, wrote the author:

. . . . The problems which you present have disturbed me greatly ever since I enrolled in this university as a freshman three years ago. Your article says just the things that I have been trying to put into words for so long.

The student today is taught that if he is not a liberal thinker his education is narrow, incomplete, and false. As you so truthfully put it, the students assume that their professors "must know." The unfortunate paradox is that while the liberal instructor is enthusiastically preaching

015 [to screen WRU graduates more closely than graduates of colleges that do not aid Communists.

The laws of Ohio are specific in placing entire responsibility upon the trustees for the operation of a college.*

Consider the list of speakers (not exclusive but representative) at Penn State from the 1930s to today. Here is the list: Sherwood Eddy (a "liberal"); Kyle Crichton (a "liberal"); Lloyd Brown (a "liberal" leftist); Ned Sparks (not the actor but a leading Communist functionary); Will Durant (above the battle, but nonconservative); Reinhold Niebuhr (distinguished theologian of the political left); Henry Sloane Coffin (a genuine liberal, nonconservative); Robert Morss Lovett (considered by even Milton Mayer as a fellow traveler); Dr. John H. McKay (leftist); Dr. Halford E. Luccock ("liberal"); Julian Bryan (leftist); Jack McMichael (left of "liberal"); Louis Adamic (far leftist); Dr. Robert W. Searle; Oswald Garrison Villard (genuine liberal); Jerome Davis (non-Communist apologist for communism); Ralph W. Sockman (liberal conservative); Dr. J. B. Thompson; Dr. Edwin McNeill Poteat (liberal); Dr. Stephen S. Wise (left of "liberal"); John H. Lathrop; Louis Fischer ("liberal"); Milton Wolff (pleader of the Fifth Amendment); Robert St. John (leftist); Dr. Philip Morrison (far leftist); Henry Wallace (far leftist); Paul Robeson (far leftist); Larry Adler (far leftist); Paul Draper (far leftist); Stuart Chase ("liberal"); Max Lerner (leftist); Vincent Sheean ("liberal"); Maurice Hindus (left); Dr. Ira De Reid (cited by Louis Budenz as far leftist); Quincy Howe; Dr. W. E. Du Bois (far leftist; a public mourner for the Rosenbergs); Margaret Webster (leftist); Dr. Harold G. Urey ("liberal"); Carl Sandburg; Dr. Ernest J. Simmons ("liberal"); Dr. Bela Gold (cited by Elizabeth Bentley as one of Silvermaster group); Carey McWil-

* Information for Americans, Vol. 14, No. 3, Dec. 1949.

liams (far left); John C. Bennett ("liberal"); Freda I. defender of the R. George Buttrick; Pierre Van Paasser Francis Biddle ("liberal"); Jean Leon Lehman; Eleanor T. specialist; Chester ("liberal").

So far as I can determine appears on the speakers fall into the left. I do not say they invited to speak; many of them to. I should exclude any leftist left. I do say they for the collectivist speakers on behalf radical.

THE ROUND TABLE
For further evidence programs, consider by the University the air to some extent Representative R. July 27, 1953, in

The Round Table but this is do program, every on

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liams (far left); Alan Cranston (World Federalist); Rev.
 John C. Bennett ("liberal"); Dr. Henry Steele Commager
 ("liberal"); Freda Diamond; H. Richard Niebuhr ("liberal";
 defender of the Rosenbergs); Bayard Rustin (leftist); Dr.
 George Buttrick; Dr. Herbert King; Dirk Bodde (leftist);
 Pierre Van Paassen ("liberal"); Marquis Childs ("liberal");
 Francis Biddle ("liberal"); Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. ("lib-
 eral"); Jean Leon Destine (dancer at Lenin Memorial); Paul
 Lehman; Eleanor Roosevelt ("liberal"); Norman Thomas (So-
 cialist); Chester Bowles ("liberal"); Henry Hitt Crane
 ("liberal").

So far as I can determine, not one genuine radical conserva-
 tive appears on the entire list. At least three quarters of the
 speakers fall into the category from "liberal" to far collectivist
 left. I do not say that none of these speakers should have been
 invited to speak; were I president of a college, I should ask
 many of them to. I do not even say that a college *necessarily*
 should exclude *any* of these, no matter how far to the collectiv-
 ist left. I do say that at Penn State the *proportion* of speakers
 for the collectivist Left was 100 percent to zero percent for
 speakers on behalf of individualism, whether conservative or
 radical.

THE ROUND TABLE

For further evidence of the "liberal" monopoly in public
 programs, consider the "Round Table Discussions" sponsored
 by the University of Chicago and relayed each Sunday over
 the air to some eight million Americans. Of the discussions,
 Representative Reece of Tennessee, in a speech recorded
 July 27, 1953, in *The Congressional Record*, has this to say:

The Round Table claims to be an educational program,
 but this is doubtful. To be a genuinely educational pro-
 gram, every one of the round table broadcasts dealing with

OK

THE INDIVIDUALIST STUDENT

COLLECTIVIST INTELLECTUALS believe that as youth plays with communism it proves itself experimental, adventurous, open-minded. Dr. Edward U. Condon, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, thinks so. Speaking at a Westinghouse Award gathering at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Massachusetts,* Dr. Condon "commended young Americans who showed an interest in communism in the mid 30's." Dr. Condon said that interest in communism was "a sign of a good enquiring mind . . . I respect them for it more than some of those who never had a lively enough spirit of inquiry to do so." He said also—unscientifically, since an Alger Hiss and a Klaus Fuchs continued to the end—that young minds that flirted with communism "soon became acquainted with the rigid authoritarian boundaries of its doctrine and pushed it away from them as a thing of no value." Illogically, he says of the ex-Communists (whom he might be expected to praise for early becoming acquainted with the rigid authoritarian boundaries of Communist doctrine and pushing it away) that in "a wild emotional reaction they leap from slavish adherence to the Communist dogma to the

* See the *Boston Post*, Dec. 30, 1953.

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HARVARD: THE CONSER

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equally violent and passionately slavish adherence to an authoritarian anti-Communism." There's no pleasing Dr. Condon!

There are few individualists, conservative or radical, among students today. The forces of environment, mass communication, education, and the drift of the world unite to prevent it. Few homes today conserve the timeless values; if they do, forces outside the home "condition" students into orthodoxy. Only a few rare students—mutations of nature—have the will to preserve and the wit to develop the deep intimations of individuality which stir in the private heart. By the time they reach college, most students are already carbon copies of our dominant collectivist orthodoxy. If, by miracle, an individualistic student does reach college, the forces of collectivist "liberalism" gang up to compel him into final conformity.

HARVARD: THE CONSERVATIVE LEAGUE

A recent instance at Harvard has already been cited (page 32); yet this must be expanded, for it is a perfect symbol of what is happening today whenever individualists appear. At Harvard a group of thirty students formed a Conservative League (a more radical off-shoot of the Young Republican Club). According to the *Boston Sunday Post* (March 14, 1954), "An organization of undergraduates engaged in combatting communism and alleged subversive activities at Harvard has been bitterly rebuked by *The Harvard Crimson* and the Harvard Liberal Union, it was learned last night." *The Crimson* said: "The organization of students is 'directly opposed to every concept of academic freedom.'" *The Crimson* said that it "will not tolerate" any "investigations" (of communism) and "editorially will oppose all efforts . . . by the newly formed League." Physical violence was threatened: "One of the members of the group, Quinlan J. Shea, of Rhode Island, a sophomore and one of its organizers, has been threatened with

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talks with China as a step

CHICAGO: ROBERT V. ANDELSON 355
toward peaceful solution of the Far Eastern crisis." March
2, 1951.*

There were *seventeen* of these factual documented examples
of speeches, events, activities, slanted toward the collectivism
of the left, at the University of Chicago. The *meaning* of the
examples, of course, is a matter of interpretation. But Andel-
son, as a political commentator, has a right to state facts and a
right to interpret facts, just as surely as Dean Bernard M.
Loomer of the Theological School had a right to interpret the
facts of the Rosenberg case and to advocate pardoning them.

95 The university, however, did not respect Andelson's right to
state facts and to interpret facts. Every agency of power
rushed, like a pack of hounds in full cry, after him. *The*
Maroon led the attack. On February 13, 1953, it featured a
front page *editorial* attacking him personally and ridiculing
(not refuting) his article. It charged him with "a mud-sling-
ing campaign" and then proceeded to sling mud. "Mr. Andel-
son is like the communists and fascists who exploit the system
of democratic free speech in order to work for its eventual
overthrow; he is a menace and a pain in the neck, nothing
more and nothing less. There is nothing that can be done *with*
his type, but it is possible to do something *about* it." The
editors then attack *all* investigation of un-American activities;
they disapprove of such "unimpeachable sources [irony!] as
Rep. Harold Velde," and froth at "the Big Lie"—which ap-
parently means an exposé of sedition. It attacks "Mr. Andel-
son and the immediate crowd behind him" as "too impotent
to worry about"; yet it proceeds to worry because "his kind
of reasoning seems to be rather contagious in this country—
today. . . ."

Not content with lynching Andelson in print, *The Maroon*
(in the same issue) featured a long article by Naomi Birn-

* *The American Student*, Vol. II, No. 2, Feb. 1953.

ENT

for two years, having no trouble
ing an average of B plus. The faculty
those two years, and if the "basis of
during those two years *had* shown
was not a student whom they could
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Andelson told me again and again, is
Loomer, Mr. Andelson told me, is a
t confused humanitarian. Mr. Andel-

CHICAGO: ROBERT V. ANDELSON 359

son never denied the right of Dean Loomer to express his
views, even when they become tangled with highly question-
able "causes." 0/5

But Dean Loomer *has* definitely associated himself, as a
confused humanitarian liberal, with questionable causes. He
was the principle sponsor and speaker at the Rally for the
Rosenbergs,* with the slogan "THEY MUST NOT DIE." Also, in
The Progressive for September 1953, Dean Loomer wrote an
article entitled "A Mercy Call at the White House." In this,
Dean Loomer tells of an interview that he and two other
Protestant clergymen had with President Eisenhower. "The
purpose of our call," he wrote, "was to present a plea for
clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, whose execution
for espionage was scheduled for July." Why was it wrong for
Robert V. Andelson to exercise his right of free speech by
criticizing the activities of the left, but right for Bernard M.
Loomer to exercise his right of free speech by petitioning for
clemency for those who had acted to an extreme and drastic
degree in behalf of the extreme left?

Yet, this public intervention in behalf of proved enemies of
the United States, Dean Loomer took for granted, showed
"integrity," and was to be "condoned"; for Robert V. Andel-
son, however, to criticize this intervention openly in a public
article—in "an extreme rightist national student magazine"
—showed that the student did *not* have "integrity" and was
something that he could not "condone" or put his stamp of
approval on. One does not object to Dean Loomer's actions
or beliefs; one does object to his double standard of truth,
always and everywhere found prevalent among embattled
"liberals." 0/5

I wrote Dean Loomer, asking his side of the Andelson case.
He replied courteously but soon got lost in a long discussion
of "integrity"—which he has since then elaborated in his

* See *The Maroon*, Jan. 9, 1953.

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 article in *Christianity and Society*. Both in his letter and in his article, Dean Loomer neither refutes nor attempts to refute a single documented statement that Mr. Andelson made. For example, in charge 11, Mr. Andelson states that Professor Dirk J. Struik was welcomed at the University of Chicago (after he had finally been suspended from M.I.T. as a proved Communist) and that he raised money at the University of Chicago for his defense. Is that true or false? Dean Loomer does not say; he merely says that to make such a statement cannot be condoned or stamped with approval. But Dean Loomer's value-judgment has nothing to do with the fact, about which there is only the simple question: *Is it true or false?* Dean Loomer, instead of facing the facts, makes the cloudy claim that, in stating the facts, Mr. Andelson "lacked integrity."

What is Dean Loomer's idea of "integrity?" "Integrity [he says] demands a cutting edge and a frontier." It demands the ability to "take criticism." Mr. Andelson, Dean Loomer says in his letter to me, did not have a mind with "cutting edge and a frontier"; also he would not "take criticism." Could Mr. Andelson prove that his mind had "cutting edge and a frontier" if he were to move toward the collectivist left? Could Mr. Andelson prove that he could "take criticism" if he were to recant his heresies and conform to the orthodoxy of the collectivist left? Does the refusal by the whole faculty of the Theological School to "condone" Mr. Andelson's article prove to all logical minds that they themselves are wholly able to "take criticism"?

It is to be regretted that during 1954 Dean Loomer was chastened by the powers that be at Chicago. Because of his prominence at the Rosenberg rally, he has been suspended as Dean of the Theological School. I differ from Dean Loomer essentially in ideas, but regard this action as *unjustified and unfair*; he had a right to his ideas—the same ideas which have

not only been allowed but even encouraged and fostered at the University of Chicago for two decades. It is a sorry action to make Dean Loomer, a brave and sincere man, the scapegoat for sins which were not his alone. The way to refute his ideas is not by insincere abuse of power, and the University of Chicago can refute them only by changing its own very soul.

At the end of the academic year of 1952-1953, Mr. Andelson saw that he was going to be indefinitely deprived of his chance to win a degree and, at the same time, that he was being subtly nudged toward conformity. There was the usual technique (as with Nancy Fellers): he would not be "dismissed"; nothing drastic would be done; but his degree would be deferred and deferred, until he was ready to pretend ideas which could be "condoned" and "stamped with approval." To defer and defer, to compel subtly without threat but with suggestion, to break down resistance by hope deferred that makes the heart sick . . . such is the technique of the dominant state liberals. Mr. Andelson saw that his grades (an average of B plus, excellent for a graduate student in a major university), his personal gifts as writer and speaker, his good character would not help him. Only an apology for telling the truth and an abandonment of his principles would make it possible for him to graduate from the Theological School. So he wisely salvaged what he could, charged off the almost total loss to experience of "liberalism," and sought fresh pastures.

o/s

CALIFORNIA: THE SOCIALIST BAND

It is pleasant to turn briefly to a minor example almost in comic vein. In *The American Student* for October 1953 a news story says: "The University of California is the scene of the latest violation of academic freedom. As usual, the victim is not a 'liberal.'"

On Monday afternoon, September 14, 1953, a student

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